THE
Bombay Gazette,
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,481, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY : THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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For further particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1863.

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THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons register, J. A. ELMSLIE, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 10th December 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

THE fine A 1 12 years Ship HER MAJESTY, 1,112 Tons, Captain SEYMOUR, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bomby, 24th December 1862.

FOR OODEIDA AND JEDAH.

THE MUCKEE, of 307 Tons, Nacoda SALE, will sail shortly for the above Ports. For Freight and Passage, apply at His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad's Ship Agency at Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, Turkish Consulate, near Baboolla Tank.

MAHOMED TUCKEY,
for Ali Mahomed Khan.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain E. P. G. BROWNE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 24th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 14th January, 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Saturday, the 24th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship EMEU, (1,600 Tons and 300 H. P.,) Captain D. RENNOLDSON, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 29th January, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 26th instant.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 14th January, 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. MAHARAJ, Captain KIDDER, on the 15th instant, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sedashegbur, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers can be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta overland from Beypore by this opportunity.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dock yard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply to NASER NUBBEEBHOY & Co. Bazar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motishaw's house.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, C. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 14th January 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing well-known Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. SHEPHERD, will despatch for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M. For first class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 14th January 1863.

FOR SURAT & GOGO.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Notices.

NOTICE—The Consignees of Goods per ship *Punjab* Captain A. L. TAYLOR, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand; otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Owner will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HUBIB,
Owner of the Ship *Punjab*.

Bombay, 12th January 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Eloisa* Captain J. E. PHILPOT, from London, are requested to send off boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand; otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

D. H. CAMA & Co.,

Bombay, 8th January, 1863. Agents for the *Eloisa*.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN ROSS PUGH LEGGATT is authorized to sign our Firm from this date.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, Apollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

NOTICE.—MR. FOREST LOUDON BROWN has this day been admitted a PARTNER in my business, which will henceforth be carried on under the style and tittle of HOWARD AND BROWN.

NELSON HOWARD.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1863.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H P. not being at present required is available for towing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL will be given in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, under the auspices of LODGE "PERSEVERANCE" on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1863. All Masons are requested to join.

Subscription, 20 Rupees each.

Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest.

Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite three Ladies, or 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman.

10 Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.

Application for Tickets, with subscription and names of Guests, to be sent to the undersigned before the 26th January.

By order of the Ball Committee,
C. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 5, Grant Buildings, 6th January, 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and out-stations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka-built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
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THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

મુંબઇ રાએલ ઇસપીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE—TENTH & ELEVENTH CALL EACH OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE. The Shareholders of the Company are requested to pay into the Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, the Tenth Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 14th day of February 1863; and the Eleventh Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 16th day of March 1863; after which respective dates, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all over-due Calls, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture.

The Bank Officers will receive the amount of the above mentioned Calls only from persons producing the Share-Certificates issued by the Company, certifying the payment of all the previous Calls, and only in the name of the holder of such Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAPOORJEE FRAMJEE,
Acting Secretary.

Company's Office, No. 25 Medow Street.
Bombay, 8th January 1863.

P. S.—Such of the Shareholders who have as yet not paid the Arrears of Calls and have not yet applied for Share-Certificates, are requested to do so without any further delay.

S. F. Acting Secretary.

MESSRS A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., have the honor to announce that they have been appointed Agents for the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, and are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money including a liberal table and Steward's fees.

From Alexandria to Trieste, first class		£16
Do. do. second class		11

Children under 10 years at half fare, under two years free.

Railway Tickets, with all the privilege of Passengers by the P. & O. Company.

From Suez to Alexandria, first class	£7	0	0
Do. do. second class	3	10	0

Children over 3 and under 10 years at half fare.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street, 13th January 1863.

Wanted.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT APOTHECARRY, well-up in dispensing. Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort Shop.

8th January 1863.

WANTED.—An experienced DIVER. Apply to Messrs EDULJEE RUSJOMJEE SONS, No. 11 Apollo Street Lane.

A RESPECTABLE PORTUGUESE wishes an engagement in a Mercantile Firm or in any other employment as a godown-keeper, or out-door assistant, or other employment where he could make himself generally useful. He possesses a good experience with the Coast produce, and can speak French well, accustomed to purchase, receive, weigh, measure, and deliver for export and import, also checking Invoices, Bills of Lading, and Manifest, and would study the interest of his employers. Highly satisfactory reference given, apply to "D. C.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, Third Story only, in whole or in parts according to agreement. Also Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 9th October 1862.

NOTICE.—THE GREAT SUCCESS attending the sale of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT'S PIANOFORTES has led to the importation of spurious imitations. For the genuine article the public is requested to apply at No. 1, Church Gate. Price Rs. 600. Stands in perfect tune at concert pitch, and gives universal satisfaction.

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LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring establishment and Woollen Warehouse.

Late E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet and other goods too numerous to mention.

Also Black and Blue single Milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and air chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gents White Kid Gloves, Swimming bags, Money belts, and Overland trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.

As Late E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures, Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concerning the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.

We find on page 5 table of the Asteroids, 72 in number, the last being Feronia, discovered in the latter part of 1861. There have been four discovered since. This table shows the mean distances of these small planets from the sun, their eccentricities, length of year, and inclination to the ecliptic. They are all found within the distances of 210 and 330 millions of miles from the sun; and it is very interesting to notice how nicely adjusted are their respective distances. Some of them indeed are very nearly at the same distances from the sun; not more than 200,000 miles separating them; but then their inclination to the ecliptic varies, and thus they are thrown into very different orbits. Their inclinations vary from nothing up to 34 degrees.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan. 3.*

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separate sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the name of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan. 1.*

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) requirements. If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

If you want to know the time when

"The sun with his face all rosy red,
Has made up his mind to go to bed."

or "get up" again, the *Bombay Gazette Almanack* is the book to tell you; or if you are desirous of knowledge on the "sun's semi-diameter, Horizontal-Parallax, Radius-Vector, &c., in its pages you'll find all these points settled to admiration.

But one thing strikes us as somewhat odd, and that is "the age of the last day of each month." We, in our ignorance, had supposed, that each month had expired at a premature age of 28, 29, 30, or 31, days, but this, like our early belief in "Mary, Queen of Scots," "Henry the Eighth," and the "Duke of Marlborough" proves of doubtful worth. A very valuable feature is the Indian Calendar, showing the corresponding dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the distinct and separate nationalities inhabiting Bombay. An account of the Festivals, Fasts, and Observances of our Native Friends are given, and, dear to official folk, the list of holidays allowed by Government.

The Almanack, moreover,, goes in for figures, and constitutes itself a "Walkingame's Tutor" or "Colenso's Arithmetic" for the Presidency. From the table for computing Income Tax, we recoil with unmitigated disgust, and raise the cry of "Trevelyan for India" with unfeigned heartiness. "Church and State" was once a favorite election cry; in the table of precedence for India the order is reversed, it having been recently discovered that *Priestly* communications disturb good fellowship.

Under the head of "Financial Statements" we find the cost of Lord Canning's last tour to have equalled a year's expenditure on education in Bombay, a fact which needs no comment; but we might suggest to Lord Elgin that the Napierian necessaries for a journey were, "a towel and a piece of soap."

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads.

Then we have the "Acts of the Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November, but as the larger portion of their time was taken up with "amending" laws which had been passed before, we must either suppose that the originals were of faulty construction, or that, our present law-givers are of superlative wisdom.

A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages. We are afraid the compiler of the Directory must be a very satirical personage such brevity being clearly a hint to the Postal authorities to shorten distance by quickening their movements.

The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given, and we observe in Rule XIII. that, "The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver have to accept all risk arising from errors and delay." As the risk is acknowledgedly great, and such that an Insurance Office would regard with the gravest suspicion, and accuracy under the present general superintendence not to be expected, senders and receivers have recourse to the Press for the ventilation of their grievances, and these are neither few nor unfrequent, as Colonel Douglas knows well.

The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*, but as we have not arrived at that state of civilization which produces a reliable Census, the return can only be considered as an approximation to complete accuracy, indeed in the Report of 1854, it is remarked that "they are somewhat like what a Surveyor's system of triangles would be without a measured base line."

The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.

The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 5.*

HOME NEWS, dated 10th and 18th Dec., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st January 1863.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1862. Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL VIEW OF 1862.—For Sale at the rooms of the undersigned—A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE PAST YEAR,—reprinted from the *Bombay Miscellany* for January 1863.—Price for a single copy, eight annas: for one dozen copies, Rs. 4½.

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AN EMBASSY TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S IN 1840. By M. GUIZOT, Ambassador from His Majesty Louis-Philippe. Rs. 4-8.

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GEORGE BIRDWOOD
Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 5th Dec. 1862

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—COWASJEE PESTONJEE has been admitted a partner in our firm.

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Bombay, 13th January, 1863.

THE Annual Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Friday next, the 16th instant, at ½ past 4 P.M.

The attendance of the Friends of the Society is respectfully invited.

W. MIDDLETON,
General Secretary, Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society.

Bombay, 15th January 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Examination of Candidates for the office of Pleader will be held at the High Court House, Mazagon, on THURSDAY the 12th February 1863, and all persons who desire to offer themselves for such examination, are requested to present themselves before the Registrar of the High Court at 10 A.M. on that day.

2. The District Judges are requested to cause this notice to be published throughout their respective Districts.

By order of the High Court,
ROBERT HILL PINHEY,
Registrar.

High Court of Judicature, Bombay, 13th January 1863.

NOTICE.—Unavoidable postponement of the Public Auction Sale at Trivatoor of the Hull and Marine Store of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, on account of the concerned, to Thursday 29th January. Messrs. Oakes & Co. are instructed to give notice that the Public Sale, to the highest bidders, of the Screw Steamer *Jason* wrought Iron built, 2,688 Tons Register, length 315 feet, beam 42 feet, 350 Horse power as she lays stranded on the Trivatoor beach, nearly five miles North of Madras, in about seven feet water, and a hundred and fifty yards from the shore, also of the Engines, Masts, Yards, Spars, Anchors, Chains, Wire Rope Rigging, Cordage, Patent Pumps, Boats Capstans, Wheels, Water Tanks, Blocks, Old Iron, Copper, Bell Metal, and sundry Marine Stores has been postponed as above to Thursday 29th January.

Madras, 8th January 1863.

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Do. do. do. 4 „	„	15	0
Do. do. do. N. 2, 2½ „	„	7	8
Do. do. do. 3 „	„	10	8
Do. do. do. 3½ „	„	15	8
do. do. do. 4 „	„	19	8
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1½ „	„	6	0
Do. do. do. 2 „	„	8	0
Do. do. do. 2½ „	„	13	0
Do. do. do. No. 2, 1½ „	„	7	0
Do. do. do. 2 „	„	9	0
Do. do. do. 2½ „	„	12	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp posts	„	100	0
Very best Copal Varnish	per gallon	12	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	„	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	„	24	0
Books, Copying, Foolscap size, 500 pages	„	10	0
Do. do. do. 1000 „	„	14	0
Do. do. Letter size, 500 „	„	9	0
Do. do. do. 1000 „	„	12	0
Oiled Sheets for the above, Demy size	per sheet	0	4
Drying do. do. do. do.	per doz.	0	12
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	„	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	„	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	„	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Magnum Bonum Pens	per box of 12	0	10
Penholders for Pen Nibs, all kinds	per doz.	0	6
Pewter Ink Stands of all sizes	from As. to 12	3	0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff	per Ream	14	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	„	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	0
Hand Brushes	each	1	12
Long-handled Hair Brooms		2	12
Bass Brooms		3	0
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	4
Carriage Mops	„	1	8
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces	„		
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	„	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	„	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	„	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	„	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	„	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	„	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet	„	20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

BASSETT & Co.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.

Business Announcements.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.

Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves and Indicators.

Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.

Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.

Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.

Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.

Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.

Steel and Files.

Ropes, Chains, Blocks.

"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.

Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (The Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and His Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 15th January 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 15/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅜
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	218 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	20 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	2 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	15 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	63 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	81 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,800 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 490 disct.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Allee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
[illegible] Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36	94½
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¼ to 106⅜
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To China To Clyde To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (13th January 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 370 to 375
Old Surat	" 380 to 385
Old Dhollera, and Bhownugger	" 385 to 390
Old Omravuttee	" 355 to 360
Old Compta	" 400 to 402
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 510 to 512
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	" 350 to 355
Old Varavul	" 355 to 356
Khandeish	" 340 to 345
Old Porebunder	" 360 to 362
Old Accote	" 380 to 385
Old Mangalore	" 360 to 365

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-8 to 7-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33 37 to 38 nominal.
Niger	"	27 to 28

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000).
RESERVE FUND Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000).
Head Office—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.
Agencies at Calcutta, Shanghai and Bourbon (Reunion).
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

THE Bombay Agency will commence its operations on the 1st proximo.

Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the Head Office, Agencies and Correspondents.

Full particulars respecting Discounts, Loans, Deposits, &c. will be published in due course; meanwhile further information may be obtained from the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. at Messrs. J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co. 5, Bhorah Bazaar.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE .... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the under-mentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0d.
" 2 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11¾d.
On demand	
On Scotland On Ireland	1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

Bombay, December 18th 1862.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates ix.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 0d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
Sight	at 1s. 11¼d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.	
Do. 6 do.	5	"
Do. 12 do.	6	"

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

December 19th, 1862.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON .... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0½	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0¼	do.
3 do.	2s. 0	do.
2 do.	1s. 11¾	do.
1 do.	1s. 11⅝	do.
On demand	1s. 11⅝	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6	℘ cent	℘ anm.
do.	9	do. do.	5½	do.	do.
do.	6	do. do.	5	do.	do.
do.	4	do. do.	4½	do.	do.
do.	3	do. do.	4	do.	do.
do.	1	do. do.	3	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 1st January 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 1	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
on demand			
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct.	or annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	"
Do. do. 6 do.	4	"
Do. do. 12 do.	5	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ...... ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ...... ½ per cent.

Hours of business ...... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ...... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 14th December 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0d.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On demand		1s. 11½d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1862.

R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand.	2 per ct.	per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months	5 do.	do.
Ditto Do. 12 do.	6 do.	do.

Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities	8 per cent.
On other Securities	9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
Ditto	3 ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	2 ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	1 ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	1s. 11¼d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ...... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ...... 10 to 1 do.

Bombay, 18th December 1862.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3 per cent	per annum.
Do.	" 6 "	" 5 "	"
Do.	" 12 "	" 6 "	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4 ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3 ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2 ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1 ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	sight ditto	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ...... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ...... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan 14	Columbian (s)	Skottowe	China &c.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.
	Annot Lyle	Shaw	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—Lieut. and Mrs. Mainwaring; Mr. C. Again; a gentleman and 75 natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Ellen Bates*, J. Lowrie, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Gosforth*, A. Shaw, bound to London.
Ship *Sillery*, F. McAully, bound to Liverpool.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Diana*, for Cochin, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Aden & Suez.

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Orissa*.—1,716 boxes Treasures, 58 boxes Coffee, 2 boxes Pearls, 11 cases Saffron, 1 case Piece Goods, 4 cases Silk, 2 cases Corals, 3 boxes gloves, 1 case Flour, 3 cases Clocks, 2 cases Baggage, 37 packages Stores and 264 packages Merchandise.

From Mauritius.

Ship *Faiz Rubani*.—2 bags Treasures, 12 bundles Old Copper and 7,180 bags Sugar.

From London.

Ship *Eliosa*.—4,842 packages Copper, 86 cases Brass Sheets, 1 hhd. Brandy, 150 cases Beer, 2 cases Carriages, 237 pieces Iron 30 cases Acid and some packages of Railway Materials and Government Stores.

From Calcutta.

Ship *Shaw Allum*.—2,163 bags Sugar, 2,002 bags Rice, 1,157 bales Jute, 484 bales Gunnies, 10 casks Tobacco, 8 boxes Oil.

Ship *Punjaub*.—1,806 bags Sugar, 856 bales Cotton, 2,002 bags Rice, 801 packages Gunnies, 25 boxes Olibanum, 1 box Piece Goods and 173 bales Jute.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 14TH JANUARY 1863.

For London.

Cospatrick.—50 chests Olibanum, 114½ cwt., Ludha Wagjee.

Daniel Rankin.—200 bags Surseesed, 300 cwt., Asspall Mooljee.

Herefordshire.—90 bales Munjeets, 298 cwt. 14 lbs., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 7 packages sundries, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons.

For Liverpool.

Flying Venus.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Dorabjee Jamsetjee and Co.

Richard Cobden.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 240 cwt., C Mascarenhas and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Fanny Forsyth.—120 bags Surseesed, 180 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Dorabjee Jamsetjee and Co.

Queen of England.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Ebram Ramjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., B. H. Cama; 200 bags Gingellyseed, 390 cwt.; 40 bags Linseed, 60 cwt., Withoba Khandapa.

Indian Queen.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Maneck Paudoorung; 45 bales Wool, 185 cwt., R. Sozba and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Ruttonsey Velljee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Pudomsy Virjee and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Thackorsy Dewjee; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt.; 20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Varesy Tokun.

Belgravia.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., S. Pinto and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192 cwt., Nowrojee Eduljee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Pragjee Hurjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hamundass Bachamull.

Labrador.—205 bales Cotton, 617½ cwt., Macindoe, Rogers and Co.

Protector.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Lulloobhoy Maneckjee; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Coromandel.—72 bales Cotton, 252 cwt., Dulleechund Pudomsy.

Palinurus.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jairam Visram; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dewjee Vurria; 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Purshotum Tersy; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoory.

Delhi.—740 bags Surseesed, 1,110 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Rosalie.—75 bales Cotton, 252½ cwt., Cowasjee Sorabjee; 90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt.; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Asspall Mooljee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Mathooradass Ragowjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Cowasjee Sorabjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jeatha Vurria; 165 bales Cotton, 577½ cwt., Woomersy Velljee and Co.; 61½ bales Cotton, 211½ cwt., Venayek and Hurreed; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Hemptoola Tyebjee.

Lord Brougham.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.; 1 bale Wool, 3 cwt., Hurridass Soonderdass; 60½ bales Cotton, 211½ cwt., Lulloobhoy Maneckiall.

Harmonides.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Runchore Megjee; 2 half bales Cotton, 3 cwt., Harry Ramjee; 35 bags Rapeseed, 54 cwt., S. Pinto and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoory; 101 bales Cotton, 35¼ cwt., Luckmedass Gopalldass; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jeatha Megjee.

Kurrachee.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee; 120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., J. P. Cornforth and Co.

Kildare.—35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Morarjee Jadowjee; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Hamundass Buchamul; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.

Malakoff.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Purbutt Jeatsy; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Khutow Sewjee.

Cape of Good Hope.

Ellesmere.—175 bags Table Rice, 350 I. mds.; 4 bales Gunnies Bags, 1,200 Nos. Caujee Lilladhur.

Port Natal.

Ellesmere.—200 packages Wet Dates, 249 cwt., Macindoe, Rozers and Co.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle),	
*946	Auckland, (paddle),	Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Scarle	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	Bombay.
205	Cursetjee, (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	Bombay
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat),	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	Bombay.
*1450	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Sconce	Aden.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
215	Goolsnar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	Kurrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	Gwya.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner),	Kurrachee.
*204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	Bombay.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur (screw), Brazier	Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones.	River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	Kurrachee.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

731 Brandon, Silly—Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 3)
815 City of Carlisle, Penrith—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
1192 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)
1047 Daniel Rankin, Miller—Grey & Co. (c. l. Dec. 27)
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co. (c.l. Nov. 27)
1112 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)
1044 [illegible]
1066 [illegible]

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1324 Belgravia, R. Penticost—Lyon Brothers. (c. l. Nov. 21)
1239 Cimber, Coppernoldt—Martin, Young & Co.
783 Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
766 Coromandel, Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Jan. 2)
577 Delhi, J. Howard—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 13)
1094 Elizabeth Fry—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8)
1015 Ellen Bates, W. Lowrie—E Bates & Co. (c. l. Nov. 19)
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Sitten—E. Bates and Co. (c. l. Dec 19)
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co. (c.l Nov. 5)
1546 Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee. (c. l. Dec. 23)
952 Indian Queen, Jago—Lawrence and Co. (c.l. Dec. 17.)
611 Kildare, Wetherington—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8)
710 Kurrachee, J. Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Dec 19)
1242 Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Nov. 3)
700 Lord Brougham, Herting—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Dec. 10
1104 Malakoff, A. Harris—John, Clover & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
650 Margaret Kerr, Galloway—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1075 Natolia, C. Butler—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 12)
1082 Palinurus—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 5)
1272 Protector, Clarke—D. Merwanjee & Co. (c. l. Dec. 26)
876 Queen of England—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 8)
461 Richard Cobden, Randall—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 13)
810 Rosalie Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 30)
986 Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Nov. 28)
Sailor Prince, Wise.
1162 Talavera, D. Brown—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Nov. 8)
1320 Uncas, Boag—[illegible], Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

1102 La Japan (s), M. Laportire.

FOR ADEN.

300 Judul Bary, Nacoda. (c. l. Jan. 8)

FOR JUDDAH.

364 Teazer, Profuns, H. E. Joosub & Co. (c. l. Jan. 12)

FOR CHANNEL.

519 Early Dawn, Norrie—Coupland & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

630 Agincourt—Campbell, Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Jan. 7)

FOR CALCUTTA.

500 Bombay Merchant—Hirjee Aurot. (c. l. Jan. 3)
624 Fort William, Castle—Caujee Leladhur.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)
358 Shah Jehan—Tajee A. Noor Mahomed. (c. l. Jan. 6)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. A. Currim Cadoo.

FOR MOULMAIN.

562 Sea Lion, W. G. Alexander—D. B. Bramhall.

FOR COCONADA/GURPATAM.

450 Atiet Rahimon, Dallas—H. Abastor Cadoo. (c.l. Dec. 22)

FOR MALABAR COAST.

204 Pary, Nacoda—Aboolruker Mapla. (c. l. Jan. 12)

FOR COCHIN.

350 Diana, Bergenstrom—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. Jan. 14)

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

170 Ellesmere, Anderson. (c. l. Jan. 6)

FOR BATAVIA.

400 Music, J. Klein.

NOT FIXED.

612 Alexandre Baring, Ballamlme—Haj. Md. Sedick.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo. (in Dock)
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Barade de Lazareen (s), L. Antonio.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
534 Bushire Merchant, G. H. Jones—H. A. S. H. Cadoo.
283 C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co. (for sale)
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. J. J. and Co.
826 Eloisa, E. Philpot—D. H. Cama & Co.
636 Euphemus, Shepherd.
745 Faiz Allum, Stafford—Candass Narrondass.
482 Faiz Robanee, Hugon—H. J. N. Mahomed.
605 Futtay Allum, Shearle—H. Jacob H. Joosub.
477 Good Success, MacGragor—R. J. J. and Co.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
Inspector, Nacoda.
324 Hyacinth, Farlane—E. Latham & Co.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
Japan, Henderson.
369 Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
1102 LaFayette, Nacoda.
Lizzi Bless, Pearson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
377 Margaret Jane, Bousted—D. Sassoon & Co.
659 Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Leladhur.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
473 Pioneer (s), W. B. Mason.
891 Prince of Wales, Winckler.
559 Punjaub, Taylor—H. E. Hubib.
800 Regina, J. F. Browne—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
Severn (s.), Montrisor.
579 Shaw Allum, H. C. Fullock—H A. N. Mahomed.
1185 Shaw Allum, J. Clark—F. M. Essa & Co.
498 Shaw Allum, C. Ricker—H. S. Jaffer.
620 Shakespear, Anderson—S. Tyebjee & Co.
411 Scindian (s) T. Morrison—B. S. N. Co.
194 Tasmanian, Attridge—N. Macdonald & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1600 Emeu, D. Rennoldson.
1200 Jeddo, G. P. Browne.
1200 Orissa, A. Parish.
1609 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up)
1200 Singapore, Grainger.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

738 Akbar, Pizzey—Finlay & Co.
893 Helen Marrow, Mather—Fleming & Co.
1171 Epaminondas, Heasley—T. Lidbetter & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

783 Victoria, Sanderson—Captain.
513 General Havelock, Spowart—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

682 Velocity, Sinclair—Fleming & Co.

FOR MAULMAIN.

785 Minnehaha, Henderson—McIver & Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Jan. 3, announced the arrivals of the Ship *Erzherzog*, Ferdinand Max, (Australian), *Naolo*. Guiranavul, from Liverpool 15th Augt., Ship *Futtay Allum*, Blaney, from Hongkong 19th Nov.; touched at Singapore 29th Nov., Steamer *Arracan*, Barrow, from Mausulipatam 16th Dec.; touched at Pooree 24th Dec., Ship *Oasis*, Trapp, from Colombo, (date not given), Ship *Avalanche*, (particulars not received.)

The telegraph of Jan. 4. announced the arrival of the Ship *Express*, (incorrectly reported Empress,) Kelly, from Singapore 18th Dec., Ships *Sebastian Cabot*, *Saint Hilda*, *Matilda Wattenbach*, steamer *Sarah Jane*, (particulars not received.)

The telegraph of January 5, announced the arrival of the Barque *Indian*, Hill, from Moulmein 5th December, steamer *Armenian*, Thompson, from Bombay 20th November, Ship *Impulse* (particulars not received).

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 6, Ship *Trafalgar*, J. H. Taylor, from London 5th October.

7, Barque *Nemesis*, J. Allan, from Negapatam 28th Dec.

French Steamer *Erymanthe*, Macavie, from Calcutta 3rd January.

H. M. Steamer *Scout*, J. Corbett, from Singapore and Malacca 26th December.

8, P. and O. Co.'s Screw Steamer *Nemesis*, Weston, from Suez 21st and Aden 26th December and Galle 5th January.

DEPARTURE.—January 8, P. and O. Steamer *Nemesis*, Weston, to Calcutta.

Military.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 14.

Macnaghten, Captain, Ad. C. D. M. General, from leave, to Poona.

Radcliffe, Captain G., 7th Madras Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Barnett, Assistant Surgeon O., 6th Dragoons, in Medical Charge of Invalids, to England.

Anderson, Lieut. 26th Regt., to rejoin, to Kolapoor.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 14th January 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 33rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

1. A Committee composed as follows, will assemble, at 11 A.M. on Friday next the 16th instant, at the Commissariat Lane, to make the usual half yearly inspection and report upon the provisions, medical comforts and dead stock in the Stores of the Commissariat Department at the Presidency:—

President.—Captain Barnes, attached 18th Regt. N. I.

Members.—One Subaltern 18th Regt. N. I., and one Subaltern 33rd Regt.

Surgeon Trestrail, will attend the Committee.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 13th Jan. 1863.

1st Grade Apprentices Yacoobjee Samueljee (No. 617,) and Abraham Bhicajee (No. 665) of the Subordinate Medical Department, are discharged the service at their own request.

2nd Grade Apprentices Narrayen Jadow (No. 736) attached to the Coorla Dispensary and Gopall Balcrushna (No. 774) attached to the Civil Hospital Poona, are transferred to the Store Branch of the Subordinate Medical Department and attached to the Medical Stores Bombay and will bear general No. 39 and 40 respectively.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th January 1863.

Richard Fogwill, having passed the required examination, is promoted to Acting 3rd Class Gunner and is transferred to the *Dalhousie*, for passage to Aden to join the *Mahi*.

Mr. Ford Purser of the *Coromandel*, is directed to place himself in communication with the Deputy Commissary General for the purpose of examining the Salt Meat demanded for the use of H. M.'s Screw Gun Boat *Clyde*.

Mr. John Munro, 1st Class Engineer, having arrived by the *Besenice*, from Kurrachee, is directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary for duty in the Factory.

The Superintendent of Tenders is directed to take charge of Tug A.

The undermentioned Engineers supernumeraries on board the *Ajdaha*, are to be transferred to the *Coromandel*:—

Mr. Duncan McNeil, 1st Class; Mr. W. J. Hunter, 2nd Class; and Mr. Robert Windsor, 2nd Class N. T.

Mr. J. Newton, 2nd Class Engineer, of the *Coromandel*, was tranferred to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary on the 13th instant.

Mr. J. Steward, 2nd Class Engineer, supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, is to be placed under the Chief Engineer and Inspector of machinery for duty in the Factory.

Sporting.

A MATCH of Cricket will be played to-day, Thursday the 15th instant, on the Marine Ground, between the Athenian Cricket Club and the Marine Cricket Club.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Mhow, on the 11th January, the wife of Major W. V. Shewell, Assistant Quarter Master General, of a daughter.

On the 13th January, at Upper Colaba, the wife of W. J. Morgan, Esq., of a daughter.

At Poona, on the 12th January, the wife of Barrack Sergeant R. Hart, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 5th January, the wife of Mr. E. M. Bishop, of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 6th January, the wife of Captain Gunning Campbell, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

At Madras, on the 7th January, the wife of W. H. Crake, Esq., of a son.

At Madras, on the 6th January, the wife of Mr. S. Cassidy, Inspector, M. R. Co., of a son.

At Madras, on the 5th January, the wife of Edward Thompson, of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 6th January, the wife of J. Healy Esq., H. M. 66th Berkshire Regiment, of a son.

At Suharunpore, on the 27th December, the wife of Jos Morgan, Esq., Deputy Collector, of a son.

At Nursingpore, Central India, on the 31st December, the wife of Captain W. F. Ireland, District Superintendent Police of a daughter.

At Meean Meer, on the 3rd January, the wife of Henry Kendall, M.D., Surgeon, 7th Hussars, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Tripassore, on the 29th December, by the Revd. W. Taylor, Mr. J. C. Martin, to Miss Jane Anne Westwood, eldest daughter of Pensioned 2nd Apothecary J. Westwood.

At Trinity Church, Bangalore, by the Revd. E. Morris, on the 1st January, by Special License Edmund Moore Britain, Esq. to Miss Carolina Eliza Birch.

At Christ Church, Morar, Gwalior, on the 3rd January, by the Revd. D. Bellamy, Lieutenant G. B. C. Simpson, 14th Bengal Cavalry, third son of the late Major General Simpson, Bengal Army, to Mary Stuart, youngest daughter of the Revd H. J. Urquhart, of Eastbourne, Sussex.

DEATHS.

At Bangalore, on the 2nd January, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. T. A. Chamier, aged 58 years.

At Madras, on the 7th January, Mr. Henry Blacker, aged 80 years.

Post Office Notices.

THE MAILS FOR ADEN &c.

The Mails for ADEN &c., per Government steamer "DALHOUSIE," will be closed on the 17th instant, at 11 A.M.

As the Overland steamer from Calcutta is not expected to reach Aden before the 28th Idem Overland Packets will be made and the opportunity availed of to send them to Aden for transfer there to the Calcutta steamer. Letters for Aden will be liable to Indian inland postage, those for places beyond to the usual Overland rates.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

CALENDAR.—JANUARY 1863.

New Moon .... Monday 19d. 8h. 52·8m. P.M.
First Quarter ...... Monday 26d. 9h. 44·7m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	[illegible]
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	15	Twilight ends at 6.59	6 38	5 42	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	Date 12th Jan. [illegible]
Fri.	16	Mars rises at 12 A.M.	6 38	5 42	7 32	8 14	
Sat.	17	Mars sets at 0.40 A.M.	6 38	5 43	8 53	9 40	
Sun.	18	2nd Sunday after Epiphany. [A.M.	6 38	5 44	9 28	10 [illegible]	
Mon.	19	Mars rises at 11h 54m	6 38	5 44	10 29	10 57	
Tues.	20	Fabian.	6 3[illegible]	5 45	11 23	11 48	
Wed.	21	Agnes.	6 3[illegible]	5 46	0 11	0 35	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 15th.—Book of Common Prayer adopted by Parliament, 1549.—Capture of Pondicherry, 1776.
Friday 16th.—Battle of Corunna, 1809.
Saturday 17th.—Dr. Franklin born, 1706.
Sunday 18th.—Bhurtpoor taken by Lord Combermere, 1826
Monday 19th.—James Watt born, 1736.—Aden captured by the English, 1839.
Tuesday 20th.—Jamaica Assembly first met, 1664.
Wednesday 21st.—Australia colonised, 1788.—Bartolini, the sculptor, died, 1850.—Battle of Goojerat, 1850.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 14th Jan.

From Surat to Colonel French, Amrolee to G. N Anderson Esq., Adelphi Hotel, Hongkong through Galle to Byramjee Cursetjee, Esq., Broach to Teekum lall Jumnadass, Baroda to Runchore Jumnadass, Hyderabad Deccan to Cotwall, Kurrachee to Tharaljee.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Jan 8	KURRACHEE	Jan [illegible]
AGRA	Jan 6	LAHORE	Jan [illegible]
ALLAHABAD	Jan 5	LONDON	Dec 1[illegible]
AUSTRALIA	Nov 26	MAURITIUS	Nov 1
ALEXANDRIA	Dec 25	MADRAS	Jan [illegible]
BANGALORE	Jan 9	MALTA	Dec 2[illegible]
COCHIN	Jan 3	MEERUT	Jan [illegible]
CALCUTTA	Jan 7	OUDE	Dec 2
CAPE	Nov 27	PUNJAUB	Jan [illegible]
CEYLON	Dec 17	PENANG	Dec 2
DELHI	Jan 2	RANGOON	Dec [illegible]
FRANCE	Dec 20	SUEZ	Dec 2[illegible]
HONGKONG	Dec 15	SINGAPORE	Dec 2

THE
Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863.

ALTHOUGH it is rather beyond our province to pass remarks on a work devoted to medical literature, we have observed in the last received number of the Madras Quarterly Journal of Medical Science, several articles of general interest, which may with propriety be brought forward in the columns of a daily journal. We observe that the present number of the Madras journal should have been published in October last, but owing to unavoidable circumstances its appearance was delayed until long after that date. The good type and agreeable appearance however of the book make amends for the delay in the publication, and we must congratulate the editors on turning out so respectable a volume, equal as we think in appearance, if not in matter, to any quarterly published either in India, or at home. The matter also, as far as we can judge, would appear to be creditable to the members of the medical profession in the Madras Presidency. We believe there now exists entirely supported by members of the profession, a medical journal in each Presidency city—the "Indian Annals of Medical Science" in Calcutta, the journal now under review in Madras, and the "Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society" in Bombay. The Madras journal however seems to be carried on in the manner which, we should suppose, would be most popular with the generality of medical men. The other two journals named appear to consist for the most part of original communications on various points of interest, and of annual reports of different stations and regiments, which may be considered worthy of publication. We have however heard it argued by more than one medical officer, that if *official* documents, as the latter mentioned articles certainly are, require to be printed, such publication should be effected at the expense of Government, and not at the cost of subscribers, to what is to all intents and purposes, in Bombay at least, the private property of the members of the "Medical and Physical Society." The Home Government publishes and circulates an annual medico-statistical report of the health of the army, with topographical accounts of various stations in different parts of the world, and we do not know why the Indian Government should not do the same. At all events it appears rather hard on the members of the Medical Service in this country that two out of their three periodicals should be so frequently made to serve as the medium of publication of that which cannot be otherwise considered than dry official reports. The Madras editors steer clear of this method of filling their pages. Surely there is sufficient medical talent and energy in Bombay, to provide for the publication of an annual journal.

The Madras Medical is divided into three chief portions, viz., Original Essays; Reviews of newly published works; and Reports of interesting practice. To these is superadded a Medical intelligence, containing a list of Medical officers in the Madras Presidency with other information likely to be interesting to those men who are away at outstations. In addition to this there is a reprint of all orders affecting the Medical Service, so that altogether we imagine this journal must prove a valuable acquisition to all officers of the department, particularly those residing in the Madras Presidency.

Among the original communications we may notice an article by Mr. Bidie "On Indian Substitutes for European Medicines," from which it would appear that most of the common pharmaceutical preparations in use, have their counterparts either in one substance, or a mixture of more substances, in the bazaars of India. Regarding tobacco which it appears is occasionally used in medicine, Mr. Bidie remarks that it is reared everywhere, and if proper care was paid to its cultivation, and the preparation of the leaf, "India might furnish tobacco equal to any in the world." The total annual production of the plant is reckoned to be about 2,000,000 tons, which at the value of two pence per pound, would amount to £37,000,000. In Great Britain the consumption in 1851 was at the rate of 16 oz. for every man, woman, and child of the population. Since that time, however, it has much increased and the addition to the revenue from this article alone is in excess of its original cost approaches somewhat near four millions sterling! If, as Dr. Bidie states, tobacco can be so well grown in this country, it is to be deplored that the British market does not draw a greater supply from this direction. Cotton and tobacco must both be had, and the cultivation of the latter would appear to be worth the attention of those who may eventually find, that there is not so vigorous a demand in India for the former, as exists at the present crisis.

We next have some notes on the "Ptycholis Ajowan" by Dr. Wood, Professor of Botany in the Madras Medical College. We must confess, we were quite in the dark, as to the meaning of the above term, but find that it is the scientific name for a herb allied to that known in homely parlance as "Bishopsweed." We are informed that the natives of India use the "Omum" or "Ajowan" as a remedy for colic, cholera, flatulence, and most diseases of the bowels, and that it frequently gives speedy and effectual relief. We have always considered that there are many native remedies which might with advantage be used by European medical practitioners, and from Dr. Wood's remarks relative to this one in particular, we should think it would come into more general use amongst Europeans, particularly as it appears to have the advantage of doing no harm, if it exerts no beneficial effect.

There is also an article on Poisoning in Nellore by native surgeon Ruthnum Moodelly. In this we have some sensible remarks on the way in which the Coroner's duties are performed in Madras. It is stated that "the institution of Punchayet is a complete failure, for the arbitrators of which it is composed are often men from the dregs of society, selected, or rather picked up, indiscriminately, without the slightest regard to respectability and power of discrimination. These take up their temporary duty very reluctantly, pay no attention to the proceedings at the inquest, and would be glad to get rid of what to them is a great nuisance by passing any decision. "Never differ" is their motto and they will all be found on every occasion to subscribe to one and the same opinion." It is also stated that they are under the thumb of the village Moonsiff who generally makes them return whatever verdict he thinks proper.

Now the coroner's court is one of the most important institutions of the British law-code. It is perhaps the greatest safe-guard of life which exists. The fear of the coroner's court, we venture to say, has prevented the commission of many a foul crime. These truths indeed are firmly implanted in the public mind at home, and we regret to find, they are so little regarded in this country. In the rural districts of England, villagers willingly go miles, at great personal inconvenience, when summoned to do so by the coroner, and to the best of their power investigate the cause of death of the deceased. It is very evident apathy or ignorance has not yet been sufficiently rooted out from among our Indian fellow-subjects, to allow of their estimating the advantages of that which so signally tends to security of property and life.

In the Review Department of the Madras Journal, we notice reviews of several works on medicine, and the allied sciences. Some of these works are by authors resident in Europe, and others the productions of Anglo-Indians. Among the former we may mention Dr. Forbes Winslow's "Obscure Affections of the Brain and Mind;" among the latter Dr. Ewart's "Vital Statistics of Indian Armies," Dr. Moore's "Manual of the Diseases of India," and "The Timber Trees of India alphabetically arranged," with the vernacular names, qualities, &c., of the wood, and source of supply, by Mr. Bidie of the Madras Army.

In the Miscellaneous Intelligence we find memoranda on Himalayan Rhubarb and Daphne fibre. It appears that rhubarb of good quality grows on the Himalayan range, and only requires cultivation to render it equal to the best China or Turkey. This night well be made an article of culture by colonists and others on the Himalayas. The extension however of the sale of Himalayan rhubarb, appears to depend chiefly on the means of carriage. The presence or absence of roads. Dr. Cleghorn observes, "the extension of hill roads, now in progress must have an important effect in promoting traffic in rhubarb and other little known products of these mountains along the frontier. If an annual fair were established at Chini many northern traders would resort to it, and with the sanction of Government much of the rhubarb required for the medical stores might be purchased there, instead of as now in a London warehouse."

The Daphne fibre above referred to is obtained from the Daphne Mucronata—native name "Seku." Paper is made from this substance at Sungnum and Ladak, which, although coarse, by an improved process might be rendered of better quality. At the present time it is generally used in Ladak and on the frontier, and the tougher fibres of the Daphne are made into ropes of great strength and tenacity. It is worthy of enquiry if this substance could not be made to serve as a substitute for cotton.

WE publish in another column an Official Paper showing the nature and extent of works to be undertaken by each Executive Engineer in 1862-63. The pay and allowances, and estimated cost of establishment, of each Engineer are given; and the percentage of cost of establishment to proposed expenditure on new works and repairs. The Garrison Engineer's establishment, at the Presidency, will cost Rs. 33,000 for an expenditure of Rs. 60,298—the percentage of cost of establishment to expenditure on new works and repairs being 54·7. The Executive Engineer's establishment, at Aden, will cost Rs. 39,500 for an expenditure of Rs. 82,088—the percentage of cost of establishment to expenditure on new works and repairs being 48·1. The establishment of the Executive Engineer at Surat and Broach will cost Rs. 28,700 for an expenditure of Rs. 68,797—the percentage of cost of establishment to expenditure on new works and repairs being 41·7. The establishment of the Executive Engineer at Deesa and Aboo will cost Rs. 17,000 for an expenditure of Rs. 9,292—the percentage of cost of establishment to expenditure on repairs, there being no new works in hand being 182·9. The establishment of the Executive Engineer at Nusseerabad will cost Rupees 22,500 for an expenditure of Rs. 18,868—the percentage of cost of establishment to expenditure on repairs, there being no new works, being 119·2. The establishment of the special Assistant Engineer at Neemuch will cost Rs. 11,900 for an expenditure of Rs. 25,145—the percentage of cost of establishment to expenditure on new works and repairs being 47·3. In one case the percentage of the cost of establishment is nearly 200 to the cost of the works; and in another case much over 100 in the other cases above mentioned it is about 50: in six other cases, it averages about 25. Surely it was high time that the Government turned its attention to the high percentage of establishment charges on the expenditure on works. It has at length done so, and has resolved to remedy the evil by the general use of contract. We should suppose that the assistant engineers who graduated at the Poona Engineering School—a school maintained at considerable public expense, would have been qualified to superintend repairs; and their pay, doubtless, is vastly below Rs. 800 a month. The employment, however, would have been an encouragement of the natives, and would not have been a sufficiently expeditious mode of spending public money—two unanswerable objections to any measure in bygone days. Well, let bygones be bygones. We have a strong confidence that they will be so. Public Works will be pushed forward with economy but without parsimony, with liberality but without extravagance. Government is now devising liberal things in this respect; and by liberal things it will be established.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SANATARIUM.

AT TEETHUL, SURAT COLLECTORATE.—The Principal Inspector General Medical Department in a letter dated 28th October 1862, forwarded a copy of a report on Teethul by the Inspector General of Hospitals, and stated that from the statements therein made, he did not feel justified in recommending the establishment of a Sanatarium there.

The Quarter Master General in a letter No. 2813, dated 9th December 1862 stated, that a perusal of the Report, convinced the Commander-in-Chief that Teethul was not suitable for the purposes of a Sanatarium for the European Troops of this Presidency; and conveyed His Excellency's recommendation that all idea of it be abandoned.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council suggests, for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that Dapoolee should be carefully examined as respects its adaptation for the purpose of a Sanatarium.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 14*th Jan.*, 10-30 A.M.

THE steamer *Bengal* sailed for Suez.

MADRAS, 14*th Jan.*, 7 A.M.

THE steamer *Penang* from Galle anchored.

MADRAS, 14*th Jan.* 3-50 P.M.

THE steamer *Queen of South* anchored from London.

GALLE, 14*th Jan.* 5-30 P.M.

THE French steamer *Donai* anchored from Suez.

THE following Telegram from Mauritius *viâ* Galle has been placed at our disposal by a Mercantile Firm in this City:—

Mauritius, December 6, 1862.—Owing to moderate arrivals, and Calcutta advices dated October 22nd reporting moderate shipments, fine Ballam rice has advanced to $3,40 @ $3 50; inferior $3,30 @. $3 35; Moonghy $3.50 @. $3,60.—*Hurkaru, Jan. 6.*

WE are sorry to learn from Dehra Doon that Major-General Knyvett had an attack of apoplexy on the 4th instant, which terminated fatally on the afternoon of the 6th.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 9.*

WE are able to announce the following as to the movements and *route* of His Excellency the Governor-General. He will reach Agra on or about the 8th of February, and will remain there a week. He will then proceed *viâ* Muttra Delhi, Meerut, Hurdwar, Roorkee, Saharunpoor, and Umballa, to Simla. Already the necessary preparations are being made; the roads are being looked to, arrangements are in progress for the due supply of provisions whether the cortege is to pass; and the whole district is on the *qui vive.*—*Id.*

LETTERS received yesterday from the Jynteah Hills, and dated Omwai Poonjee give anything but a peaceable or peace promising account of the state of affairs there. The rebel Cossyahs had constructed two strong stockades about ten miles from Omwai, and were entrenched in considerable strength, the British force being prevented from acting against them for want of the howitzers, which were expected from Cherra Poonjee. A guard which left Jynteapore on the 23rd of December, escorting a party of 350 coolies with provisions for the troops at Omwai, had been attacked by a strong force of the rebels when passing through a narrow mountain gorge where the Cossyahs were in ambush; and although the sepoys behaved well, and the assailants were beaten off, this result was not attained without the loss of one sepoy shot dead, two others wounded with arrows, and a number of the coolies wounded with arrows and stones, one mortally. The letters conveying this information are dated the 26th ultimo; at which time the Cossyah and Jynteah rebellion was certainly not in a subsiding condition, nor was there any prospect of submission on the part of the enemy.—*Englishman, Jan. 8.*

NEWS LETTERS.

KURRACHEE, 9*th Dec.* 1862.

MY attention has been lately drawn to the great inconvenience, attending the lighting of the lamps attached to the "handsome and elegantly cut" pillar, which stands in such hideous nakedness in the centre of the Sudder Bazaar, and to the flood of mellow light which the cluster of lamps shed upon the several walls of the circumjacent shops and houses. A few evenings back, I was watching the manner in which the lighting operations was conducted, and was rather amused than otherwise, to witness the dusky lamp-lighters of the municipality attempting to drag a huge, unhandy and iron bound closing ladder on the rough and stony road, in order to bring it right under one of the four lamps of the column. Finding their strength failing in the attempt, one of them resorting to every possible expedient in the meanwhile, to prevent the light he grasped tightly in his left hand from being extinguished by the evening breeze, they very coolly hailed out to the first pedestrian, and impressed him, *nolens volens* into their service. This, I believe, is done every evening; be the pedestrian a Parsee servant or a belted peon—reach banian or a street cooly, he must assist in this labour of compulsion. Well, assistance having been procured, the huge steps were moved to the desired position. The lighter with cautious steps, ascended the ladder, illuminated the lamp and then descended. Again came the tedious operation of shifting the mighty ladder! Again, the assistance of a passer by, who was coaxed, then intimidated into doing the work, was had recourse to. And this had to be repeated until the four ornamental lamps of the "handsome and elegantly cut" stone pillar were lighted! The scene afforded me infinite amusement, and even moved my visible muscles, but I could not help thinking of the intolerable nuisance of permitting the thing to occur every evening, whereby passengers are liable to be suddenly stopped on the way and forced, as it were, with an air of authority, to assist in performing what the Municipal Board should take measures to get done themselves. A sufficiency of lighters should be engaged to perform the work; if not, the present establishment should be provided with a high stool that could be easily ascended by means of a light native ladder. With regard to the stone column itself, the Municipal Commissioner, or Commissioners, who approved the design doubtless, when it was reared, fancied the crownless pillar a colossal one, with the instertices neatly plastered, and the pedestal a rare *chef d'oeuvre*; but the prevalent opinion is, that the pillar looks at a moderate distance very much like the stalk of a delicate Peepul daubed over with country paint, in fact, a bad imitation of the trunk of a religiosa ficus (minus the branches) painted yellow, with a *kabootra* (seat), under which the weary traveller rests on his journey in the districts! The slender pillar should be removed, and disposed of by public auction to any one who wishes to erect a columbary over it for the wild pigeons of the place!

A Railway loading Inspector of the name of Burns, received such severe injuries while in the performance of his duties, that he had to suffer, amputation of the leg. The poor man did not survive the operation long; he died on the last day of December. A local paper also records the death of a baker in the Sudder, who fell down a corpse.

A most melancholy accident occurred on Sunday, the 28th ultimo, which resulted in the death of a young lady. Miss Bolton was dining with a party of friends on the day in questions, and while returning along with two other ladies and a gentleman in a carriage, the horses took fright. The gentleman jumped down to afford assistance to the coachman, when he tripped and fell to the ground. This so alarmed Miss Bolton and one of her companions, that they jumped down, and fell. The latter did not receive very serious injuries, but the former was picked up quite insensible; and she died a few hours after the accident. Her death has cast a gloom over the station, for she was universally esteemed, and connected with many families here.

The gentleman amateurs entertained the public last night in the Theatre Royal with the farcical extravaganza entitled, "The Pacha of Pimlico," and the farce of "A kiss in the dark." The performance would have come off earlier last week were it not for the occurrence of the fatal accident noticed above. The pieces will be repeated to-morrow evening.

The *Sindian* has been informed that a soldier of H. M.'s 46th Regiment, by the name of FitzGibbon, gave himself up as a deserter from his corps. The man has been in a very destitute condition of late, and used to be seen going about the streets sockless and coatless and seemingly on the brink of starvation. A few days since, he presented himself at the European Guard Room and informed the Serjeant on duty that he deserted from his corps in the Punjab. He was sent by the Cantonment Magistrate to the Brigade Major, and then forwarded to the Queen's Depot for the present, until instructions are received from the officer commanding his corps. The same paper is glad to notice an improvement in the health of the native public as exhibited in the returns of the Charitable Dispensary for the past month. The cold and seasonable weather which we have recently experienced has produced its legitimate effects. Intermittent fevers have diminished from 184 cases admitted or remaining, in November, to 165 in December, and diseases of the stomach, and bowels from 34 to 30. Diseases of the air passages, lungs, and pleura, on the contrary show a slight increase, as also skin diseases. This is, however, but what is reasonably to be expected at this season of the year. The average daily attendance during November was 93·83, but during the past month it only amounted to 84·55.

The following is a statement of the traffic on the Sind line for the week ending December 7th 1862.

COACHING.				
Passengers	Rs.	4,337	8	3
Carriages, horses and dogs	"	347	11	0
Parcels and luggage	"	328	3	0
Total	Rs.	5,013	6	3
MERCHANDIZE.				
Goods		11,464	0	4
Stone and ballast		1,286	4	0
Telegraph Receipts		0	0	0
Grand Total	Rs.	17,763	10	7
Corresponding period of 1861		6,353	3	3
Increase	Rs.	11,410	7	4

In my next I shall write on the subject of the system of management observed in the Sind Railway. The Agent, I hear, is about to retire: doubtless, he thinks it is time.

During the fortnight ending the 2nd instant, the internal trade of Kurrachee was: From Kohistan and Lus

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Beyla 840 men; bringing 26 horses, 3,205 camels, 755 donkeys and 38 bullocks. From Khelat during the same period there arrived 267 men, with 157 horses, 767 camels and 201 donkeys, with a supply wood, hay, badjree, ghee, wool, mats, plums, pomegranates, &c.

The meeting to take into consideration the project for establishing an institution for the relief of the poor and distressed of Kurrachee, was held on the 27th ultimo. A local print states that the attendance was small, not twenty gentlemen having been present on the occasion, and he accounts for the smallness, which was, it appears, owing to many of the residents having gone in the country to enjoy a little Christmas rustication. Doubtless, they have come in by this time after having eaten and drank of the good things of this life; and it is hoped, that their compassion for the "poor" has been moved in proportion to their recent enjoyments, and that they will not delay the good work of providing for their needy brethren. And while the project is under consideration, is it not sad to learn that the kind, good, and beloved physician whose name it is proposed to associate with the contemplated institution, is now stretched on a bed of sickness in Poonah, from which it is feared he will not use any more? The sad intelligence should rouse the benevolent community to something like action in the matter of the Grierson Institute: otherwise reproach will attach to them; and they will become derision of the multitude.

A ball was given by the brethren of the mystic tie on the 31st ultimo, and every thing connected with it went merry as a marriage bell. It was a "complete success," as they say, thanks to our esteemed and energetic townsman, Mr. King, who is really a "jolly good fellow" and why should at he be, for he upholds the bright graces of faith, hope and charity, in common with the members of the fraternity. The dancing, in which the daughter of eve, who looked entrancingly beautiful on the occasion, were *au fait*, was kept up with unflogging spirit; the supper was "got up" in first rate style; the wines and viands were abundant, and taken frequently and instinctively; and the general [illegible]nent unmarred throughout the charming night. The company consentaneously paired off for the country dance, in the intricate wages of which the happy couples danced the "old year out and the new year in" like veritable votaries of terpsichore. In the excitement of waltzing down the long avenue of dancers, one mason is said to have had his apron disencumbered of its strong, while one of the gentler sex was nigh being subjected to the mystification of having her crinoline, of no mean dimensions, exposed to the gaze of an admiring crowd of trippers on the "light fantastic toe." The usual toasts were proposed at supper and responded to enthusiastically; the speeches were forgotten the next morning, I fancy, by those who were privileged to spout *ala* Palmerston, for no account appeared in the local papers. The masons deserve every praise for getting up such a sociable "affair" as a ball is called by the *profanum vulgus* here.

Deesa, *5th Jan.* 1863.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived here on the morning of the 3rd from Puthna, and in the evening he had the whole Brigade out in review order for inspection. Yesterday being Sunday, His Excellency strictly observed it as a day of rest, but this morning he was up with the lark and inspected the Pompadours, under Colonel Lacy, on their parade ground, from whence he went and visited their barracks, hospital, &c., and then rode over to the A Troop Horse Artillery parade ground, where the Troop, under the command of Major Brown, was drawn up, and after seeing them go through a few field manœuvres, His Excellency went and visited their lines and hospitals, and then went on to the 11th Regiment Native Infantry and put them through the same ordeal, and finished his mornings's work by ten o'clock. His Excellency takes his departure for Aboo this afternoon, visiting, I am informed, en route the high hill of Jairaj, situated some eight or ten miles from Deesa, in an easterly direction, and which is about to be selected for a sanitarium, from its proximity to our camp.

A state prisoner under a strong escort of Lancers was brought in here on Friday last from Puttun, and by all accounts he is the identical Ferozesha. He was pointed out to Major Arthur, the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor, by a sepoy of the 6th N. I. on furlough at Puttun, and when seized a large clasped knife and a quantity of arsenic was found secreted on his person. He is lodged in the cells of the 56th Regiment, and refuses, they say, to take any food.

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock a dark and lowering cloud-like phenomenon came travelling along from S. W. to the north, and which, on passing over the Cavalry and Native Infantry Lines, the cry and hubbub of the natives announced to be a flight of locusts, and so thick were they that they reminded me of a snow-storm.

Weather beautiful and cool, and everything else serene here.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 13.

LOCAL.

The Mail for Aden, &c. per Government steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed on the 17th instant at 11 A.M.

As the Overland steamer from Calcutta is not expected to reach Aden before the 28th Idem, Overland packets will be made and the opportunity availed of to send them to Aden for transfer there to the Calcutta steamer. Letters for Aden will be liable to Indian inland postage; those for places beyond, to the usual Overland rates.

The Annual Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Friday next, the 16th instant, at ½ past 4 P.M.

The attendance of the Friends of the Society is respectfully invited.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their Rooms, Town Hall, this day at half-past 4 P.M.

There will be a Ballot for the election of Dr. James Lalor, B.A., who has been duly proposed and seconded as a Member of the Society.

Paper.—Remarks on the Bombay Tidal Observations. By J. Burgess, Esq., F.E.I.S.

In the Dak Summary is a case quoted from the *Bombay Gazette*, of a railway employé, who was dismissed without notice for giving some information to tha journal; and failed in obtaining redress for this outrage from the Small Cause Court. The silly and spiteful proceeding of the railway authorities is vigorously chastised by our contemporary.

We quite agree with him. If the information furnished by the man mentioned above was true, and important, it was his duty to the public to give it; if it was not true, it was in the power of the managers of railway to contradict it. To dismiss the informant was an exhibition of mean and petty malignity, unworthy of Englishmen; and to do so without notice was, we should suppose, illegal and unjust. We wish the defendant was in a position to bring it before the High Court, since he could get only native justice in a lower one.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 13.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall at 3 o'clock P.M., according to the adjournment from Wednesday last, and the following members were present; His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., President, the Honorable Messrs. W. E. Frere, J. D. Inverarity, W. B. Tristram, A. D. Robertson, A. J. Lewis, (Advocate General,) Juggonath Sunkerset, Hemabhoy Premabhey, H.L. Anderson, and the Vinchoorkur, Mr. R. West, Officiating under Secretary to Government, and Venayekrow Wassoodew, Oriental Translator to Government.

In consequence of some of the members stating that they had not time to consider the whole of the objections of the questions raised on the very lengthy petition from the Enamdars of Poona, on the first Inam or Deccan Bill, the further consideration of the Bill was postponed until the next meeting of the Council.

The Council then proceeded to consider the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the Regulation of the Village Police and proceeded as far as the 21st Section, all which Sections were passed with certain amendments.

The Council adjourned on the motion of the President at 5-45 P.M. to Wednesday next the 21st instant, at eleven A.M.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 14th January, 1863.

Broach.—Fine, N.E.
Bulsar.—Fair, S.E.
Cannanore.—Fair, South Ther. 78.
Galle.—Fine, light winds. Ther. 78.
Goa.—Cool wind light from E.
Kolapore.—Fair, light winds N.E.
Kurrachee.—Fine, N.E. cool.
Madras.—Fine, N.E. Ther. 78.
Paumben.—Strong N.W. winds Ther. 79.
Surat.—Fair.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—14th Jan. 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

The Telegraph Frauds.—Nemchund Milapchund, was again placed at the bar, charged with having induced, by means of bribes, two persons, namely William Allen, and George Pectall, to falsify opium messages on the Electric Telegraph wires in the year 1860 and 1861.

Mr. Bickersteth, the Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Judge appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

The following additional evidence was then taken.

George Pectall deposed as follows. In December 1860 I was in the employ of Government in the Electric Telegraph Department. On the twenty-fifth December 1860, I went with Allen by the train to Campoolee. Next day we pitched a tent about two and a quarter miles from the station, and on the thirty-first December 1860 we cut the Government wire and falsified some opium messages. The prisoner at the bar held out an inducement to us to do this. I was in the service of Government in the Electric Telegraph Department until the thirteenth January 1861 as a signaller in the Bombay office. I know William Allen. I became acquainted with him at Indore. We were to be employed in the Electric Telegraph office at Indore. I saw him in Bombay about the commencement of December 1860. I know the Defendant. I was introduced to him by a Marwaree named Soobaram. He took me to his house and there I found Allen. Allen told the prisoner that I was the perfect to do the business. The prisoner asked me if I could cut the Telegraph Wires, and falsify the messages. He said if we did so we should get fifteen or twenty thousand rupees, from him (the prisoner.) After that I went to his place two or three times. He gave us me and Allen, some money two or three times. I pronounced a signalling instrument that had been used in the Railway. It was taken to the prisoner's house, and kept there along with some battery, materials used for Electric Telegraph purposes. These materials consisted of tumblers, vitriol, salt, copper, and zinc plate, and some copper wire. Those materials had been procured by the prisoner. We agreed to cut the wires and falsify the messages for the amount he (prisoner) offered. We got instrument and other things that were wanted. We arranged on the twenty-fifth December 1860 to go to cut the wire at Campolee, and on that evening Allen went with me to the Byculla station. The prisoner and the Marwaree Soobaram met us there with the large box containing the signalling and battery apparatus before spoken of. The box contained porous cells in addition to the other articles. We found these articles in the box which the prisoner brought to us, when, we opened it at Campolee. The box was locked when brought to the station. Allen had the key. Allen, Soobaram and myself started in the train. Allen did go to Campolee with us. I had some glasses of liquor last night.

Soobaram Jeytmull examined by Mr. Bickersteth.—I am a native Doctor and reside at Bhoywadda. I know William Allen, and have done so for some years. Two years ago I was in the service of the prisoner. I used to go to the Common Jail where the prisoner's father was, to cook for him. The prisoner Nemchund asked me to procure some one, a European, to write a petition In consequence of that I procured the witness Mr. Allen to write a petition and I brought him to the prisoner's house, where he wrote. The prisoner and Mr. Allen had some conversation together, and after that ten or twelve days after the prisoner asked me to tell Mr. Allen to procure some one from the Electric Telegraph office regarding some Telegrams from China of the steamers that go to China with opium and then he (prisoner) if he got the telegrams would deal in opium. Prisoner is a jeweller, a pearl seller. I told Mr. Allen what my master wanted. Two or four days afterwards Allen brought this man, (Pectall), he is called *Pecto*, to my master's house. They three talked together, but I did not hear what they said. They left and five or six days afterwards Allen and Pectall came again to my muster, and I saw a packet being opened. I did not see who brought the packet. After the packet was opened, I saw a machine about the size of a clock; like a clock,—there was a wooden stick at one corner outside. Then I saw Messrs. Allen and Pectall tie that packet again and put it in a box. There was nothing else in the box but at the time Pectall and Allen went away, they told my master to get some pieces of copper and zinc. About this size (the witness indicates about four fingers breadth for the zinc and two fingers breadth for the copper). After Allen and Pectall had gone. Nemchund the prisoner ordered me to get a coppersmith, and I brought a coppersmith to Nemchund's house, then prisoner produced a large piece of zinc and a large piece of copper, and gave it to the coppersmith who cut pieces of the size, I have before described, from each. He then nailed the copper pieces to the zinc pieces and left. I don't know where thatcoppersmith is now. Next day in the evening Messrs. Pectall and Allen came, and I saw prisoner shew them the pieces of zinc and copper. Allen and Pectall asked the prisoner if they, the pieces of zinc and copper were ready. He said they were, and then showed them. Then Allen and Pectall told my master to procure earthen pots (dubbie) and I afterwards saw a basket full of earthen boxes in my master's house, about the size of a lucifer match box—round about twice the length of this lucifer match box. Allen and Pectall saw these boxes and then told my master to get some vitriol (morthutti) and salt, and then they went away, and next day in the evening I saw my master shew them the vitriol (morthutti) and salt. What I call vitriol was a hard substance, it was roughly ground and by master's orders I put it in a bag and put in the box with the instrument like a clock, the earthen box, copper wire, and tumblers may be ten or twelve. I don't know who packed the box as I went to light lamps. I left the prisoner Pectall and Allen and my master's Goomasta. On my return I found my master in the shop close to the room where the box was. I heard Pectall and Allen tell my master the prisoner that they would come to him the next evening after having hired a tent. Next evening they came to my master's house, and said we would go to Campolee, and asked my master to send me with them.

The Magistrate adjourned the further investigation of this case until Monday next at half-past two P.M.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 24 of 1863.

Resolution of Government.

Public Works expenditure, proportion of cost of establishment to other charges for work done.

Government have often remarked the disproportionate cost of establishment as compared with the value of the work done in the Public Works Department. General Walter Scott has paid much attention to it, and Government are much indebted to him for this returns which were called for, to show concisely what each Executive officer is doing, at what cost, and with what help. The returns will materially aid in equalizing as far as may be practicable, or desirable, the proportion of cost of establishment to work done, and in making greater use of the agency for superintending works in execution.

2. The proportion which the cost of establishment bears to the work to be done by the Officers named below calls for no special remark.

1. Lieut.-Col. DeLisle, Superintendent Harbour Defences—Pay per mensem, Rs. 1,732; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 5,00,000; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 46,000; percentage on two last items, 9·1

3. Lieut.-Col. Scott, Civil Architect and Dockyard Engineer—Pay per mensem, Rs. 1,519; Estimated cost of works to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 3,59,658; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 33,500; percentage on two last items, 9·3.

10. Captain Close, Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee—Pay per mensen, Rs. 1,033; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 2,07,999; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 28,200; percentage on two last items, 13·5.

15. Mr. Hart, Executive Engineer, Nassick District—Pay per mensem, Rs. 600; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 1,62,790; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 19,400; percentage on two last items, 11·91.

3. The work to be done by the Garrison Engineer, estimated to cost only Rs. 60,298 bears so very small a proportion to the cost of establishment (Rs. 33,000) that some change of system would be necessary, but for the fact that the operations consequent on the removal of the Fort walls, and the erection of other defences, will probably greatly increase the work to be done by this officer for some years to come.

2. Captain Southey, Garrison Engineer—Pay per mensem Rs. 1,193; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 60,298; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 33,000; percentage on two last items, 54·7.

4. The new works seem to be all of a character which might be well given in contract, and, with one very trifling exception, seem to require very little close superintendence by a scientific officer, and might apparently be well left to any trustworthy practical builder.

5. The same remarks apply in some degree to the executive Engineer, Aden. There must it is true always be a separate officer of Engineers of rank and experience at this isolated and very important garrison, but it ought surely not to cost close on Rs. 40,000 to look after an expenditure of Rs. 82,000.

Captain Pym, Executive Engineer, Aden—Pay per mensem, Rs. 1,033; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 82,088; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 39,500; percentage on two last items, 48·1.

6. If good work could be secured it would apparently be sound economy to give a contractor almost anything short of Rupees 50 per cent over the Government estimates for these works at Aden.

7. In Dharwar the works are numerous, important, and scattered, and the percentage of cost of establishment to works is moderate, but it is open to question whether the Executive Engineer might not expend a larger amount on some of the more important works, and get them finished at once without delaying other works, if some addition were made to his subordinate agency, or if he were to give some of the works in contract. The attention of the Superintending Engineer should be directed to this point, and his opinion requested.

5. Captain Playfair, Executive Engineer, Dharwar—Pay per mensem, Rs. 1,033; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 2,18,709; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 38,900, percentage on two last items, 17·7.

8. This subject will be further considered when the appropriation of any available balance comes to be discussed.

The most important lines, and those which it is most desirable to push on to early completion in this District, seem to be the roads from

1. Bunkapoor to Hurryhur.
2. Bunkapoor to Yeliapoor.
3. Sungutee-kope *via* Hooblee and Annigherry to Gudduk.

9. The above remarks on Dharwar apply still more strongly to the Belgaum and Kolapoor district where the percentage of establishment to cost of works is higher.

6. Captain Merriman, Executive Engineer, Belgaum and Kolapore—Pay per mensem, Rs. 1,033; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 1,96,554; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 44,400; percentage on two last items, 23·8.

The work of most importance seem to be.

(1.) The road from Vingorla *via* Parpoolee ghaut to Belgaum.

(2. The road from Belgaum to the Warne, a part of the great line to Poona.

In the very important district of North Canara the percentage of establishment is lower than in Belgaum, but higher than in Dharwar, and probably much beyond what it might be if Captain Baker had more money to spend, as well as more assistants and more subordinate agency at command.

7. Captain Baker, Executive Engineer, North Canara—Pay per mensem, Rs. 883; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 2,42,533; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 52,735; percentage on two last items, 21·7.

10. No time should be lost in strengthening his hands.

11. The works at Sudaseoghur, and all the great roads in this district, are, of the utmost importance, and every exertion must be made to ensure their early completion.

12. In Sattara the percentage of establishment to cost of work to be done is low, but even here there appears to be room for reducing it still lower, by giving Captain Goodfellow the means of completing, as fast as possible, such great and important roads as that from Poona *via* Sattara and Kolapoor to Belgaum, and the line which runs at right angles to it *via* the Khombarli Ghaut to Chiploon.

8. Captain Goodfellow, Executive Engineer, Sattara—Pay per mensem, Rs. 933; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 3,63,047; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 59,000; percentage on last two items 16·2

13. Above all there should be no delay in pushing on the bride at Kurar, which is so important to both roads, and the want of which has twice within the last few years caused risk of serious military disaster.

14. At Sholapoor there is an officer, with an establishment costing Rupees 21,500, employed to supervise an outlay on new works of less than Rs. 55,000, on barracks for 5 families of Artillery, two bridges of very moderate size, and bit of unbridged road to a railway station.

9. Captain Fuller, Executive Engineer, Sholapoor—Pay per mensem, Rs. 933; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 84,595; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 21,500; percentage on two items, 25.4.

15. This ought not to be. Immediate steps should be taken to enable Captain Fuller to make better use of his establishment, and other opportunities. The field is a very large one surrounding as it does Sholapoor, the present South East terminus of the G. I. P. Railway, and being for the most part a cotton producing district, and communicating on all sides but the west with districts where much cotton is grown for exportation.

16. There does not appear to be a single rail way feeder in the district. Rupees 30,000 is to be spent this season on a road from Barsee road station to Barsee, but this will not provide for a bridge across the Seena, without which the road is of little use, and there can be no doubt that this very important railway feeder should be extended eastward along whichever of the lines converging on Barsee brings the greatest amount of cotton and other produce, and that it should be bridged and metalled throughout.

17 This should be the Executive Engineer's first care, and the object to which we should devote as much of any available surplus as can be economically spent this season, before undertaking other works.

18. Next in order should be taken up.

1. The completion of the road from Sholapoor to Indapoor and Poona, which has been 20 years in progress, and is still unfinished. It should be bridged (with the exception for the present of the Beema) and metalled.

This road is generally treated as a rival to the railway; but it would be a most important railway feeder if properly connected by cross roads with the railway, to which it would then carry the traffic of a rich district of black soil, now quite impassable for carts, or beast of burdens after ruin.

The most important of such cross roads in the Sholapore districts would be

2. From Timboornee to Barsee road station, and
3. From the same railway station, or that of March, to Arun or Shetphul, on the road to Punderpoor.

19. All the roads converging on Punderpoor carry a great traffic, and are commercially important, as are all that converge on Sholapoor, especially those eastward towards Hydrabad, and southward *via* Beejapoor and Kaludgee towards Dharwar; and no exertion should be spared to push them on to completion as good metalled and bridged roads, passable at all times of the year.

20. The percentage of cost of establishment to work to be done is moderate in the Poona district charge, but it is clear that it would admit of much further reduction if the Executive Engineer, Captain Wilkins, were allowed to spend larger sums in pushing on such works as the Poona and Seerwul road, a part of the great military line to Sattara, Kolapoor, and Belgaum.

11. Captain Wilkins, Executive Engineer Poona Districts—Pay per mensem, Rs. 1.033; Estimated costs of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 2,60,931; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 34,000; percentage on two last items, 13·02.

21. The same remarks apply yet more strongly to Ahmednuggur—an establishment of Rupees 19,300 to supervise repairs and new works which are to cost only Rs. 65,383 seems excessive, and there can be no doubt that some of the works in hand are of an importance and character which demand that they should be pushed forward as fast as means will allow, *e. g.*

1. The road to Toka and Aurungabad, which is a great cotton line.
2. To Patus station on the G. I. P. Railway.
3. To Yeola.
4. To Seeroor and Poona.

12. Captain A. W. H. Finch, Executive Engineer, Ahmednuggur—Pay per mensem, Rs. 1,033; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 94,633; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 19,300; percentage on two last items, 20·3.

22. Though the percentage of cost of establishment to work to be done in the Northern Concan is moderate, it is clearly capable of reduction if a larger expenditure were authorized on some of the many roads required as railway feeders, or as lines to the sea coast. *e. g.* from Moorbar to the railway stations at Callian and Titwalla, and from Dhandoo to the ghauts.

13. Lieut. Ducat, Executive Engineer, Northern Concan—Pay per mensem, Rs. 565; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusively of establishment, Rs. 1,75,253; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 34,400; percentage on two last items, 18·1.

23. In Candeish there can be no want of works, either of communication or irrigation, which could be profitably pushed on to an extent which would materially reduce the heavy percentage of and establishment costing Rupees 42,900, to supervise works costing Rs. 1,42,000, of which less than half are new works. The completion of the Koondurbarree and Sindwa ghaut, lines, and the railway feeders, for which no provision has yet been made, would alone occupy all the money and officers we could spare for some seasons to come.

14. Captain Fife, Executive Engineer, Candeish—Pay per mensem, Rs. 1,033; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-62 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 1,42,201; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 42,900; percentage on two last items, 30·6.

24. The percentage of establishment to other cost of work to be done in the executive charges at Mhow and on the great Agra road is high; but it is of the utmost importance that the roads from the G. I. P. Railway to Agra both by the Sindwa and Simrole ghauts, should be completed as speedily as possible, and if this object can be promoted by assigning more subordinate agency, and a larger amount of funds, no time should be lost in giving such extra assistance.

16. Captain C. W. Finch, Executive Engineer Agra Road—Pay per mensem, Rs. 933; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 1,34,488; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 30,000; percentage on two last items, 22·3.

17. Lieutenant Goodfellow, Executive Engineer, Agra Road—Pay per mensem, Rs. 665; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 1,37,408; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 21,150; percentage on two last items, 15·4.

18. Captain Mellis, Executive Engineer, Mhow—Pay per mensem, Rs. 974; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 1,62,031; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 30,200; percentage on two last items, 18·6.

25. In Surat the percentage of establishment to cost of work is unusually high, and none of the works seem to be of a character which it would be difficult to get executed by contract. The present provision for railway feeders in this district, traversed as it is throughout its whole length by a Railway, which has been now for some time open, is most insufficient, and should, receive immediate attention.

19. Mr. Woodhouse, Executive Engineer, Surat—Pay per mensem, Rs. 600; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 68,797; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 28,700; percentage on two last items, 41·7.

26. In Ahmedabad the great road from Gogo to Ahmedabad is clearly a work which should receive the undivided attention of as many officers as can be conveniently employed on it, and to which as much money should be devoted as can be economically spent on it. The list of work to be done by the Executive Engineer gives the impression of his having more to do than he can possibly do properly, and any further aid he may require should be given to him.

20. Mr. Barton, Acting Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad and Kaira—Pay per mensem, Rs. 600; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 1,61,845; Estimated for establishment, Rs. 31,100; percentage on last two items 19.2.

27. Apparently this may easily be done by transferring to Ahmedabad some of the agency now employed at Deesa, Neemuch, and Nusseerabad. An Officer on 333, or even 665 Rupees per month, with establishments costing respectively 22,500 and 17,000 per annum cannot surely be required to superintend repairs costing Rupees 18,868 and Rupees 9,292 respectively, without any new works whatever.

21. Lieut. Mander, Executive Engineer, Deesa and Aboo—Pay per mensem, Rs. 665; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 9,292; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 17,000; percentage on last two items, 182 9.

22 Captain Griffith, Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad—Pay per mensem, Rs. 833; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 18,868; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 22,500; percentage on two last items, 119·2.

23. Lieut. Gambier, Special Assessment Engineer, Neemuch—Pay per mensem, Rs. 665; Estimated cost of work to be done during the year 1862-63 exclusive of establishment, Rs. 25,145; Estimate for establishment, Rs. 11,900 percentage on two last items, 47·3.

28. Most of these repairs at Deesa and Nusserabad could probably be quite as well done by the departments requiring them, but even if all must be done by the Public Works Department, one good overseer at each place, superintended by an officer who has some knowledge of the practical details of repairs, and who could no doubt could be found in either brigade ready to take the work under the orders of the commanding officer, on a moderate staff salary, with a visit twice a year from an Engineer office, ought to suffice to ensure the work being properly done, and at much less expence.

29. At Neemuch the disproportion between the work to be done and the cost of looking after it is not quite so glaring, owing to the Executive officer having a few small new works to erect; but 47·3 per cent is still an inordinate proportion of expenditure on establishment.

30. One, or at the outside, two Executive Engineer officers, with three or four good overseers, would probably suffice for the stations of Neemuch, Nusserabad, Deesa and Aboo, with so much of the Ahmedabad station duty as would enable the engineer there, so relieved to devote himself mainly to the Gogo road, and in this he should be aided by the transfer of all superfluous hands from the Rajpootana stations.

31. The same details should have been given for Sind as for other parts of the Presidency. Nothing can be gathered from the return beyond the fact that the percentage of cost of establishment to cost of work to be done is, for the whole province, about 15 per cent, which comparatively speaking, is not high.

32. The above remarks indicate partially the measures which should be adopted with a view to get a greater amount of actual work done within the Budget limits, while diminishing, or, at any rate without increasing, the present proportionate charge for establishment.

33. It appears from General Scott's memorandum that there are at present* upwards of 12 lacks of rupees still available, and after making every allowance for a reasonable reserve to meet unforeseen contingencies, there can be no doubt that in many cases our object may be effected by the very simple plan of increasing the assignments on particular works so as to admit of larger bodies of laborers being entertained, without much increase of establishment for supervision.

34. It does not seem that much can be done, beyond a certain point, by the kind of concentration which is suggested in some of these papers, unless indeed in cases where labor is imported. Where labor is chiefly drawn from local sources, a man who would take work near his home will not often go 50 or 100 miles to seek it; and nothing is gained by suspending one work by way of increasing the muster of workmen on a distant work.

35. The rule to be observed is to put as many men on every work as can be usefully employed, and well looked after, and not to let any work proceed languidly, and as it were at half power.

36. There is clearly still much room for economizing eatablishments, by letting works in contract, and much as the attention of Executive officers has been directed to the subject of late, it should be still more closely pressed on them. It does not appear that we have as yet profited much in the Public Works Department by the example of railway management in the economy of getting heavy works speedily out of hand. A frequent ground of objection by Public Works officers to the system of contracts is the enormous percentage of profit which contractors habitually expect. But a glance at these returns will show that in a great majority of cases it would be an absolute economy to Government to pay any thing under 20 per cent advance on the estimates at Government rates and prices, and to be free from the necessity of detailed supervision.

37. The works which should especially be pressed forward as far as means will allow are generally indicated in the remarks on each district, which are, however, partly prospective with a view to the preparation of next Budget.

38. For the present season the great cotton roeds and lines down to the coast, the railway feeders in Kandeish, Nuggur and Sholapoor, the great trunk lines from Ahmedabad to Gogo, from Boornanpoor on the G. I. P. Railway to Agra, and from Poona to Belgaum afford a more than ample field for all that can be done.

39. Each Executive officer should be called on to state what he requires in the way of immediate assistance to enable him to give better effect to the views of Government by making greater progress with the works indicated in his charge, whether that aid be in the shape of

1. Enhanced assignment of funds, to be spent in obtaining a great amount of labor under the present machinery for supervision.
2. Additional agency for supervision, and of what particular kind
    - (*a*) Trained scientific Engineers.
    - (*b*) Subordinate professional agency of any particular grade recognized in the Public Works Department.
    - (*c*) Trustworthy agency of officers or men, not of necessity, professionally trained, but capable of superintending payments, and otherwise of assisting to work large gangs of workmen.
3. Labor. In many of the most important works, those in Canara for instance, much will depend on the quantity of imported labor which can be obtained, and it will be well worth while to endeavour to organize a system to draw even from great distances. In the ghaut works for instance, the stone cutters and quarrymen may be advantageously drawn from the northern districts of the Deccan, from the Nizam's districts to the east, or even from the Chinese colonists at Singapoor whence some excellent store workers have been drawn for service on the Burmese coast, and even in Sind.

40. In all these respects very efficient aid can be obtained in the shape of officers and men, more or less trained to Public Works duties, or capable of collecting and working large bodies of men. The first object must, however, be to ascertain the nature and extent of the requirements, of Government and to this end a copy of this Resolution, with the returns appended to it, should be sent to each Superintending and Executive officer, with the call for information indicated above.

Lieut. Colonel, R. E., Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

Forwarded to the Chief Engineer at the Presidency, for the issue of orders.

To The Chief Engineer in Sind.
The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.
The Revenue Commissioner Northern Division.
Lieut. Colonel, R.E., Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 9th January 1863.

* General Scott's Memorandum was dated August 5th at the date of this resolution all has been assigned.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for trial this day.

Before the full Court.

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the goods of Ookajee Lingoo deceased, Luckoobaee widow applicant, *vs.* Lingabaee widow coviatrix.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Exparte Cause.

Dulsookroy Ramlall, *vs.* Shamrao Ramchunder.

Defended Causes.

6. Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, *vs.* Cowasjee Ardaseer
10. Ballajee Pellajee, *vs.* Cowasjee Nanabhoy.
12. Thucker Dewjee Kessowjee, *vs.* Thucker Bhewjee Girdhur.
14. E. Lawrence & another *vs.* Goverdhun Purshotum.
16. J. P. Cornforth & another *vs.* Premchund Roychund.
18. C. D. Leggatt, *vs.* Oomersey Welljee.

S. Compton,
Ecclesiastical Registrar & Prothonotory.

January 14, 1863.

Equity Side of the late Supreme Court.

Goculbhoy Futtaychund, *vs.* Ruttonjee Jamsetjee, Demurrer for argument.

Gunga Roopa Naiqueen, *vs.* Bapoo Gungadhur and another. For hearing.

Ghanchee Mahomed Jeeva &c., *vs.* Soonabaee widow and another. For hearing.

Govindrow Amrootrow, *vs.* Mowha Sudasewjee. For hearing.

Essoba Wittoba, *vs.* Gopicabaye widow, and another. For hearing.

Dwarkadass Pranjeevandass, *vs.* Ladcooverbaee widow For hearing on further direction and cost.

HIGH COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Tuesday, 13th January 1863.

(Before Mr. Justice Couch.)

Shapoorjee Sorabjee vs. The Municipal Commissioners.

This was an action to recover the sum of Rupees six thousand, as damages sustained by the plaintiff, by trespass and demolition of property on the part of the defendants.

Mr. Westropp and Mr. Bayley, instructed by Dr. Dallas, appeared for the plaintiff.

The Advocate General and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Leathes, for the defendants.

Mr. Bayley stated the case for the plaintiff. It appeared that the plaintiff who lives in the Bhendy Bazar road, had requested permission of the Municipal Commissioners, to erect a projecting "rewas" and gallery from his house and in soliciting which a vast amount of correspondence ensued, terminating with a refusal on the part of the Municipal Commissioners to allow the construction of the rewas and gallery in question. The plaintiff however in spite of the Municipal Commissioners, erected the gallery, when he was served with a notice to remove the projection under a penalty of two hundred Rupees; and in default of such removal, the Municipal Commissioners would have it removed themselves. This notice not being attended to, the Municipal Commissioners caused the forcible removal of the interdicted rewas and gallery. The plaintiff had been summoned twice before the Police Magistrate at Mazagon. On the first occasion he was fined ten rupees for infringing the Act under which the Municipal Commissioners now act, and upon the latter occasion, a fine of forty or fifty rupees was inflicted for the plaintiff's cutting away the ropes which supported the platform, erected by the Commissioners, for the purpose of taking down the gallery. Mr. Bayley contended that his client had been treated in a most arbitrary manner, and said he was ready to prove that since the passing of the Act which had been brought into operation against his client, numerous similar erections had been made by other persons and which were still permitted to stand.

Shapoorjee Sorabjee, the plaintiff, examined by Mr. Bayley, stated that the house in question had been his for thirty-five years. He rebuilt it towards the end of last year. Before building he sent a wooden plan of the house to the Commissioners. The plan was sent back and alterations suggested, in consequence of which plaintiff had bought fifteen square yards of land of the Commissioners. A letter dated 28th November 1861, stated the rewas should not exceed two feet. He wrote again to be allowed to make the rewas three feet, for that if not permitted it would greatly injure him. They refused; but he built it. The rewas was three feet with no gallery. A rewas is the whole projection from the main wall of the building; the lowest (part was twelve feet from the ground, and a foot path fifteen feet wide is immediately in front of his house besides a carriage way, and the foot way is raised above the carriage way. Carriages never come close to the building. He was told four months after the rewas was built to desist. He received notice on the 26th January 1862, that he was liable to penalty. He instructed a person to write several letters to the Commissioners. On the 2nd April 1862, the defendants declined granting permission. He served them with notice of action. He was summoned to Mazagon Police Office and fined ten rupees. The damage done would cost him ten thousand rupees to make good. To restore it he would have to remove a great part of the house and reconstruct it, and it would then be weakened and its falling endangered. Posts had already had to be put up to prevent it from falling. No one could live in the house and no one did. Other houses project five feet and have been recently erected, and in the place the houses are, the road is only twenty-five feet broad, whereas the road where plaintiff's house is, is sixty-five feet broad. He offered fifty rupees to be allowed to construct the rewas. The Commissioners granted him leave to build the rewas to the extent of four feet. He wanted five feet. They did not restrict him to two feet, their letter of the 7th December, says three feet. The Commissioners said if the rewas was three feet the gallery must only be one. He tendered the fee to Mr. Wilcox. That was after it was built they had the Commissioners leave to build.

His Lordship observed that the fact stands, that the only permission the plaintiff had was contained in the Commissioner's letters, whether it is a permit or not, to be hereafter determined.

Plaintiff refused to pull down at their request, upon receipt of notice.

By Court.—The defence had better ask if the notice was served in writing.

Plaintiff said the notice *was* served in writing. He admitted that his men kept out the men of the Municipal Commissioners. He was fined rupees fifty and his two son's twenty-five rupees each. The house cost him more than ten thousand rupees, an Engineer named Daley made an estimate of the amount of damages.

His Lordship asked the Counsel for the defendant, (if it should be, that he gave a verdict for the plaintiff,) if they had a gentleman to assess the value of the damage done.

The house would cost 15,000 rupees to replace and it was not built by contract.

Charles Daley examined by Mr. Bayley. He stated that he was a Surveyor and had made a survey of the house after the rewas was cut away. His examination elicited that the witness valued the house at Rs. 6,177-15 annas.

Ludda Moonjee examined by Mr. Bayley. He stated that he was a carpenter and that he built a great part of the house. He made the model now before the Court. He estimated its value at sixteen or seventeen thousand rupees. He deposed that the rewas and most of the house was of the best Calicut and teak timber. In his cross-examination by the Advocate General, the witness stated that he had not been very extensively engaged in building transactions, but that he had once built a rope walk, and was only now engaged in building.

Mr. Bayley said that they were prepared to bring forward other cases, in which the rewas of houses extended beyond or equal to the extent of that of his client.

The Advocate General objected to such evidence being received in a case like this. He said under such circumstances the Commissioners, should have time allowed them to rebut such evidence. He repudiated the imputation that the Municipal Commissioners had acted harshly in this case, and read the 33rd Section of Act 14 of 1856, which supports the Commissioners in giving notice to persons whose houses were projections. In this case it is perhaps an encroachment and may be considered an obstruction, it is certainly a projection. The Commissioners, in another clause quoted, were supported in restraining parties from building projections abutting or hanging over streets, and had power to cause their removal at the proprietors expense. The learned counsel argued that the Commissioners were perfectly justifiable in the course pursued and quoted another Section of the same act in their support. In the case of the doors the plaintiff had requested permission to project them to three feet which showed they acknowledged the authority of the Commissioners, but this request had been refused by them who said that the plaintiff must decrease his rewas to one foot of the doors were to be three. The plaintiff had set the Board at defiance and had seemed to say, he should pursue the course he liked in the matter, and on the 1st of March 1862, called on the Municipal Commissions to state by what authority, their prohibition was made.

His Lordship asked if they had not received the fee for the erection of the rewas.

The Advocate General continued that they certainly had not, otherwise their defence now would be of no avail. He concluded by stating that his opinion was that the Commissioners had been perfectly consistent.

His Lordship made an objection to the plea, that the projection was treated as an obstruction to which his Lordship called the counsel's attention, as, as the case now stood, it was no obstruction to the street, and the plea should be amended.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned until this Court's next sitting, probably next Thursday.

The Court rose at past five o'clock.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Wednesday, 14th January 1863.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Francis Xavier Rodrigues vs. H. G. Briggs.

This was an action to recover the sum of three hundred rupees for rent of a bungalow during September, October and November 1862, at Bandera, let to the defendant; the trial was postponed in December last in order that an agreement might get the necessary stamp affixed.

Mr. Connon instructed by Mr. Prentis, for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kelly for the defendant.

Mr. Connon said this was an action of debt for rent of premises. The defendant was carrying on business in Bombay and therefore could not dispute jurisdiction.

Mr. Kelly for the defendant pleaded not indebted and that the premises were not in repair.

Mr. Connon believed that an impression existed that the holding was under an agreement and admitted that they could not bring an action, for use and occupation under the Act of George 2nd. The writings alluded to were in the nature of an agreement, which terminated in January last. He argued that it was not necessary to have an agreement and quoted in support from 7 of Barnwell and Cresswell in the case of "King *vs.* Inhabitants of the Holy Trinity, at Kingston-upon Hull, that parole evidence in case of tenancy is admissible, although tenants hold under written contract and payment of rent is evidence without producing the written document, and he would ask for a verdict for his client. If there was any trespass the defendant had his remedy.

His Honor asked if there was any other authority on the point besides the one above quoted.

Mr. Connon said that that one had never been over-ruled.

His Honor said there was an agreement upon a former occasion which was admitted but that the document was unstamped.

Mr. Connon replied that the agreement ceased to have effect in January last, and this was not a lease.

His Honor.—Action for rent is on a contract and there should be a writing. If the defendant produces an agreement, you must be nonsuited.

Mr. Connon.—There is no agreement or lease. One holds one of the writings and the other holds the other.

His Honor.—In the event of the agreement being unstamped we cannot receive it.

Mr. Connon.—The agreement ceased in January last and we are suing for rent long after its expiration, for the following September, October and November.

Mr. Kelly would not consent to this.

The arguments on both sides were continued at great length which terminated by His Honor refusing to receive the document unstamped which Mr. Connon stigmatised as a most ungracious act on the part of the defendants, who in requiring this forced the plaintiff to pay a sum of twenty times the duty, to bring the action into court.

His Honor said the plaintiff must be nonsuited on the ground that he had not proved a demise, certifying costs.

Mr. Connon requested that the case might be postponed upon the plaintiff paying fees to save the costs, as he was determined upon carrying out the action.

His Honor consented to a postponement for one week.

POONA.

We understand that government have ordered the Judge of the Small Cause Court of Poona to attend at Wurgaum twice in a month, that is on the first and third Mondays, and decide cases there. This system will greatly relieve the people residing in that direction, as hitherto the inhabitants have been obliged to attend the Small Cause Court at Poona, this involving a journey of twenty four miles.—*Observer, Jan.* 13.

SIND.

A Maharaj Abroad.—We announced some time ago the arrival, in this place, amid no little pomp and display, of a personage hailing from Bombay—one of the worthy fraternity which figured in the disgusting "Maharaj Libel Case." We now learn that since he has fixed his Penates in our town, this man has turned Magician, and is imposing wholesale upon the credulity of the unfortunate people. He has, by means of some talent as a juggler, induced many to believe him possessed with the power of blessing the childless with progeny, prolonging life, and accomplishing other miraculous feats, under the assurance of which he extorts large sums from his dupes. We hope the authorities will look after this individual, for with all our little jealousies of Bombay, we do not aspire to have Maharaj obscenities to boast of as well.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee,) Jan.* 9.

A Deserter.—We have been informed that a soldier of H. M.'s 46th Regiment, by the name of Fitz-Gibbon, gave himself up as a deserter from his corps. The man has been in a very destitute condition of late, and used to be seen going about the streets sockless and coatless, and seemingly on the brink of starvation. A few days since, he presented himself at the European Guard Room, and informed the Serjeant on duty that he deserted from his corps in the Punjab. He was sent by the Cantonment Magistrate to the Brigade Major, and then forwarded to the Queen's Depot for the present, until instructions are received from Head Quarters.—*Sindian, January* 7.

The Masonic Ball at Lodge Hope.—The Free Masons of our city with that liberality which always distinguishes the brethren of the mystic tie, gave a ball on the last day of the year that has passed, for the purpose of greeting the New year with the festivities befitting such an occasion. An attempt at description in detail would be rather tedious, suffice it to say, the decorations of the Ball-room down stairs was extremely well got up and reflected very great credit on the Manager, Mr. King for the exertions he must have made to have everything so beautifully arranged. Two large pennants at one end of the spacious Hall for dancing formed an admirable drapery, and the banner of the Lodge displayed between two Union Jacks at the opposite end was so entirely in keeping that it added much to the pleasing effect of the whole. The side walls were ornamented with some very handsome pictures and Masonic and Ship flags, the latter of which were very kindly lent for the occassion by some of the Captains of vessels now in harbor. According to it, the floor was the best that has been seen for some time, and so well stretched and chalked, that the plea sure of dancing was very much enhanced. At about 9¼ the Band of H. M.'s 109th struck up the First Quadrille and at once the dancing commenced;—all the reserve consequent on new introduction was thrown off, and to a looker on as we were, it seemed that the people then assembled had been acquainted for years; every body seemed so well pleased and sociable. The Masons were all in costume, and with their sashes, aprons, and jewels, formed quite an ornament to the assembly of themselves. Dancing was continued uninterruptedly till about 11½, those that could do so enjoying themselves amazingly, and those that could not, looking on apparently as happy as the rest. For the purpose of dancing the old year out and the new one in, a country dance was formed so that all could join, and the last few minutes of 1862 glided away while the dance was at its height. As soon as it was known by reference to the various *tickers* that 1863 was upon us, such a sociable scene took place as we never before witnessed in Kurrachee, as one and all from high to low, from big to little, made a point of shaking hands one with the other and wishing each the compliments of the day. The company then paired off to the supper table up stairs, the Band at the same time striking up the Roast Beef of old England. The supper was beautifully and artistically laid out and was all that could be wished: everything was there in abundance and profusion. Upwards of 80 partook of it and joined in the two toasts of the evening, that of the "Queen and Craft" and "the Ladies." Dancing was resumed about one, and was continued until the small hours of morn. When all dispersed it was with grateful feelings to the Freemasons of Kurrachee for having afforded them such a pleasant night and to the manager officiating as master of ceremonies whose kindness and affability tended so much toward the comfort and enjoyment of all—Mason or non-mason. In conclusion, we hope that others will shortly follow the example set them by the Masonic brethren and that we may have to record many more such sociable and convivial re-unions.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

Reporter to the High Court.—We have heard with much pleasure that Mr. W. Stokes, Barrister at Law, has been appointed to this office by the Chief Justice; a better selection could not have been made.—*Times, Jan.* 9.

The Madras Bar.—We cordially welcome an addition to the ranks of the Madras Bar in the person of Mr. J. H. S. Branson, eldest son of Mr. J. Branson Barrister at law. He was sworn in on the 3rd instant and yesterday took his seat at the Bar table.—*Id.*

ROYAPETTAH COURT.

(Before Colonel Colbeck.)

Monday, 5th January, 1863.

Sathoo Row. *vs.* The Rev. E. E. Jenkins.

This was an action, wherein the Prosecutor charged the Defendant with enticing away from lawful guardianship his eldest son, a boy named Cooppa Row, alleged to be under the age of fourteen years; contrary to Section 362 of the Penal Code.

Mr. A. M. Ritchie, Attorney for the Defendant.

The Prosecutor being sworn, stated:—I am a Gomashtah in the Moonsiff's Conrt of Manargudi, and live at that place. In the month of May last, the Rev. Mr. Simpson, a Missionary at Manargudi, detained my son against my consent, and attempted to make him a convert. I thereupon represented to him that the boy had not attained the age of discretion, and requested him to be restored to me. But Mr. Simpson would not give him up. I then complained to the Sub-Magistrate and Tahsildar, and a Warrant was issued against the Missionary and my son, and they were both taken before Mr. Morris the Collector, who allowed a month's time, so that the boy should consider what to do. Still he did not return to me. I then sued Mr. Simpson in the District Moonsiff's Court, according to the course provided by Hindoo Law. I filed my complaint under Sections 92 and 95 of Act 8 of 1859; and an Order of Injunction (marked A) was issued against the boy. Mr. Simpson then petitioned for the removal of the Attachment, upon which the Civil Judge sent me a Notice (marked B) to produce witnesses as to the boy's age. I did so, taking with me two witnesses and a horoscope (marked C.) On seeing the latter, the Judge declined to remove the Attachment, and referred the case to the Mufti Sudr Ameen's Court. Before the lapse of the month allowed by the Collector, my son voluntarily returned to me. I took him to his father-in-law, who is a Gomastah in the Talook Cutcherry, in the Salem Zillah. After a short time the boy again joined the Missionaries, and in November last the Defendant sent Postage labels to pay his Railway charges, and my son then came to Madras. I also came here, and after eight days' search, I learnt that the boy was living with the defendant. I called upon the gentleman, and said "my son is here, let him go with me." He replied "yes, your son has come." I asked him "how did he come?" he answered "I sent him his Railway charges by Postage labels, and he came." I then asked to see the boy, and the defendent told me to come at 12 o'clock. When I went at 12 o'clock, Mr. Jenkins said, "your son is with me, but I won't show him to you." I then said that I had instituted proceedings against the boy in Tanjore, and as yet no decree had been obtained, it was therefore illegal for the defendant to keep the lad in his possession." I afterwards went to the Commissioner of Police, who issued Warrants against the defendant and my son. As I had no horoscope or other documents by me, I applied for two weeks' adjournment, which was granted, and meanwhile I got the documents from Manargudi.

By Mr. Ritchie—When I sent my son to Mr. Simpson's School at Manargudi. I knew Mr. Simpson was a Missionary; he attended the School for about a year and a half or two years. I am now about fifty years of age and the boy in question is my eldest son. I was married about thirty or thirty-five years ago. I was only married once. The Collector as well as the Tahsildar of Manargudi, both saw the horoscope; but I shewed it to the Tahsildar first. I took it to the Collector myself, it was not sent by the Tahsildar; the former returned it to me saying "produce it, when you bring your witnesses." The next day I shewed it to the Civil Judge also, to whom its contents were translated by a Vakeel. They both positively saw this original (C) besides translated copies. It is not the invariable practice in the Court where I am Gomastah, to mark documents when they are filled. I do not know if they are marked at all. But I received my horoscope back unmarked, and was told to file it in the Mufti's Court. Mr. Morris directed the boy to be kept with the Tahsildar; that is, the boy was attached. The Tahsildar was not appointed Receiver, but the Moonsiff was, with whom the boy stayed, for about twenty days. He then went to the Civil Court, on being sent for being sent for by the Judge; who ordered him to remain with the Mufti Sudr Ameen for one month. Three days before the hearing of tee case, the boy left the Receiver and came to me with the Receiver's order, still in force. I took witnesses with me, when I went to the Civil Court, but they were not examined. After my son came back to me, I got leave from the District Moonsiff, and went with him to Darumpoorie. I don't remember the date when the leave was obtained, but I employed my brother as a substitute during my absence. The Mufti Sudr Ameen delivered the boy to me, after revoking the Order of Attachment, which Order is filed in the Court. The boy was delivered to me officially; no decree had been passed in my favor. When the boy returned to me, he said, "I can't afford to remain in Court, you had better take me." It was then ordered in the Judge's Diary, that the dispute was at an end. When the boy was belivered to me I gave a Receipt for him, which was unstamped. My first Petition to the Court bore an eight Anna Stamp. I don't remember how long after marriage my first child was born. I have had five or six children altogether, of whom there are only two surviving. This boy is not the eldest of all; he is the eldest surviving child. My last child was a female, who died six or seven years ago, aged about one year. The youngest but one, died three years before the last was born, and was only ten days old. I don't remember when the next one was born. The fourth from the youngest, is the present boy. I don't recollect the dates of the others. I have only two horoscopes left for my two surviving children; it being customary with us to destroy it when the child dies. Any Bramin who was present at the boy's birth may habe made this horoscope but I don't know exactly who did so. I saw nothing of my son from the time he left Darumpoorie till he came to Madras and new nothing of him meanwhile.

By the Magistrate.—The horoscope was made the same day the boy was born, in the house of one Vencoba Row, at Manargudi, where I was a tenant, I don't remember who wrote it, but witnesses are here to prove it. It was not attested or stamped; it not being customary with Bramins to register such documents. I took it to the Tahsildar when I made my complaint; he saw it and compared it with my Petition. The Moonsiff also saw it, but it was not marked or registered in any way. I have brought one witness here, who saw it written. I did not say before, that I had brought money to that purpose. It would not be possible to get a false document of that sort written in half an hour's time—if I were to do so, my people would cut off my hand. I admit that I have an interest in proving the boy below fourteen years of age, but I would not swear falsely on that account. The boy himself has repeatedly seen the horoscope. One of my witnesses is the boy's father-in-law. It would be considered a disgrace if my son did not marry the girl, but that will not bias his testimony as to the horoscope. Vencaba Row and Vencata Row are the names of the witnesses, whom I produce to prove the horoscope. I shewed a copy of it to the first about six years ago, when my son was about to marry his daughter. The latter saw it ten or eleven days after the boy's birth. I had not the horoscope with me, when I first complained to the Commissioner. He told me to get it. There was some delay in doing so, as I had to write to my nephew to take the documents out of my box, and send them to me by post. He did so, and these are they.

Vencoba Row, stated,—I am a Gomostah in the Talook Cutcherry of Darumpoorie in the Salem District. I know the boy Cooppa Row and his father, the prosecutor. The boy was born in the year Sowmeyah, 1849-50. I was not present at his birth, but I have seen his horoscope; not the original, but a copy which was sent to me on the occasion of my daughter's marriage to Coopa Row. It has never since been out of my possession. According to it, the boy is about a month or two more then 13½ years of age. It is usual with us to send our near relations intimation of the birth of a child. I received intimation of Cooppa Row's birth; but made no memorandum of it. I arrived here about fifteen days ago, and brought that copy of the horoscope with me. I did so, because the prosecutor wrote to me that the original was at Combaconum, and that he wished me to bring my copy. When he wrote, he did not say where or with whom the original was left. I received his letter about fifteen days ago; I was at Darumpoorie when he wrote to me. I have had seven children altogether. I don't recollect when the first was born. The second was born in the year Premadeesa 1853-54, but I cannot say the month or date, the third was born in Rachesa, 1855-56 and the youngest is five or six months old.

By Mr. Ritchie.—The prosecutor has had four or five children, but some have died. Cooppa Row is the first born, prosecutor was married twenty or twenty-five years ago. His youngest child died some three or or five years since. The youngest but one, a female, died about four or five years ago, but I don't recollect the exact date. I do not know the ages of the others. Cooppa Row was born four or five years after Prosecutor's marriage.

Vencata Row deposed as follows,—I am a cultivator, and used to live at Manargudi. I left that place about a year ago, and at present reside in Bramin Street, Triplicane. I know the Prosecutor. About a month ago his son was taken away by the Missionaries. I have been told that he lives with Mr. Jenkins, in Royapett. The boy is going on to fourteen years of age. About eight years ago, I intended to give him one of my daughters in marriage, and I then had occation to look at his horoscope. I should know it again if I were to see it (identifies C). I also saw it about a year after the boy was born. Horoscopes do not invariably contain the name of the child, but they are sometimes filled up, as 1st child, 2nd child &c. I have known the Prosecutor for more than twenty years, and he was married then. He had only three children, and when the third was born, his wife died. He had no child when I first knew him. about 7 or 8 years afterwards, Coopa Row was born, and he was the first child.

This was the prosecutor's case.

Mr. Ritchie then briefly replied on behalf of the defendant, referring particularly to the incredibility attaching to the horoscope, and to the prosecutor's evidence generally. He also pointed out the absence of identification in the said document; and remarked upon the course adopted by the Collector in remanding a summary suit; this practice, notwithstanding it might be an equitable one sometimes, being always irregular.

Dr. Henry William Porteous stated,—I am a Surgeon Major on the Madras Medical Establishment attached to the 4th district, and reside on Nowbray's Road. I have examined the boy presented by you to me, and whom I suppose to be named Coopa Row; upon that examination, I have no hesitation in giving it as my decided opinion, that he is over rather than under sixteen years of age.

By the Prosecutor.—Thirty years' medical experience, enables me to pronounce with certainty upon the age of the boy.

Cooppasawmy Row, the prosecutor's son, being question by which he would be sworn, said he preferred the Bible oath, and was affirmed accordingly. He deposed:—The prosecutor is my father. A short time back, I used to attend the Rev. Mr. Simpson's School at Manargudi. I went there with my father's consent. I attended it for two or three years. I was never aware that my father had any horoscope of my age, until he shewed me one the last day I was here. I heard he had one, but he never showed it to me. I have had two sisters, one of whom has died. I also have a younger brother, but I cannot recollect the date of his birth. I remember the circumstance. He is at present thirteen or fourteen years of age. I have never seen his horoscope nor this (C). I remember the proceedings taken before Mr. Morris. On being asked to produce my horoscope, my father said he would get it, but he never did so. I was never in Tanjore. I left Manargudi for Darumpoorie with my father, who took me and left me there with my father-in-law. My age is about sixteen. When I entered the School at Combaconum, my father told me my age. I never heard it elsewhere. My marriage took place about four years ago.

By the Prosecutor.—I was told my age on going to School, so that I should be able to give it to the Master. I had also to give my father's name. It is still in the School Register. I said it was *about* for years ago since I was married, but I am not quite certain how long. I do not know exactly when my mother died, but it was when Mr. Shunker was Moonsiff of Marargudi. My mother was alive at my marriage. It was about 1857 or 58 that Mr. Shunker left Manargudi. The reason I returned to my father after the proceedings were taken, was because I pitied him, and also because I was anxious to see my wife. I came to Mr. Jenkins of my own accord, in order to be baptized and become a Christian.

By the Magistrate.—My father told me, when I went to Mr. Simpson's School, that my age was sixteen.

The *Rev. William O. Simpson,* sworn, stated,—I am a Wesleyan Missionary, and reside at Manargudi, in Tanjore. I have known the boy Coopa Row for about two years; he was attending the Mission School when I was, appointed to the station. We sometimes ask the boys' ages, but not as a rule. Coopa Row was about fourteen years of age when I took charge of the School. Proceedings were instituted against me in this affair, before Mr. Morris the Collector on Manargudi. I appeared before the Collector and also before the Tahsildar. No witnesses, as far as I could learn were brought on either occasion, nor was any horoscope produced. Towards the end of July, or early in August, the boy went back to his father. I saw him again last Sunday evening, on my arrival from Manargudi.

This closed the case, and the Magistrate proceeded to deliver Judgment, addressing the prosecutor thus:—Whatever you may think of my decision in this matter, on account of the difference in our religions, you may be assured, that I feel for you deeply. I am a father myself and have lost a son; I can therefore well understand your present feelings. It would undoubtedly be out of place for me now to expatiate on the great advantage which your son must derive from the religion which he has embraced; that is, if he has done so from a right motive, I sit here to discharge the duties of a Magistrate, and therefore such discourse even if it was likely to influence you, would not be consistent with my present duty, I shall therefore only say a few words with regard to the evidence which has been adduced in support and in defence of the case. The Defendant is charged, under Section 361 of the Penal Code, with taking away and enticing the boy Coopa Row from lawful guardianship, he being under the age of fourteen years. To show that under any circumstances, even admitting your son to be a minor, the case was not complete in its present condition, I shall quote an observation from the commentaries of two able Barristers at Calcutta, Messrs. Morgan and MacPherson, Mr. Mayne, is very silent on the subject, because, as I imagine, it is a difficult one; and the Calcutta Barristers are rather brief. They say that to establish a charge of kidnapping or enticing away, there must be an actual taking away of the person out of the possession of a parent or guardian. In the present case there was nothing of the kind, so that regardless of the boy's age, the charge would still fall to the ground. But it is far from my own impression, that the boy is a minor: in my opinion, he is at least sixteen or seventeen years of age. You lay much stress on the production of the horoscope; I cannot dive into the secret of that document; but judging of it by the evidence produced concerning it, I must say, that as it now exists, in connection with your case, it is of no more avail than a piece of waste paper. It is my opinion, for anything you may have advanced to the contrary, that it may have been written at any time, any where, by any one, and for any purpose; but the circumstances tend strongly to create an impression on my mind, that it has been but recently written. Your witnesses throw no light upon its authenticity, and what they do say is altogether very contradictory and suspicious. Against such evidence, and so many discrepancies, there is the testimony of Dr. Porteous, reckoned one of the cleverest Medical men in Madras. I was glad, that in this case, I had a right to call upon him for his opinion, because I have known him for many years, as a skilful and clever doctor, and one in whose ability I have always placed the utmost confidence. I have experienced the value of his evidence in many important cases, and you have heard how cautiously and with what certainty he gave his deposition to-day. I purposely refrained from being present at his examination, lest I might in any way bias his opinion, but one of your own cast was in the room. Dr. Porteous' evidence is extremely favorable, and so is that of Mr. Simpson; both being disinterested parties. For argument's sake it may be granted, that the boy gave his statement under persuasion, and that he was interested on the side of the defendant. Still there was the testimony of two disinterested parties against that of two others, the prosecutor and his brother-in-law, both of whom were not only deeply interested, but whose evidence was full of prevarication

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and contradiction. Under these circumstances, you cannot expect me to do otherwise than dismiss the charge. It is usual to take such cases into my private room, but I have departed from that custom in the present instance, knowing the interest the matter has excited among the Hindoo population. If you are dissatisfied with this decision, you may apply to the Judges of the Supreme Court to issue a *habeas corpus*; when they will have the boy produced before them, and pronounce their opinion upon the case.

Mr. Ritchie intimated that Mr. Jenkins would voluntarily forego all claim to costs, which the Magistrate pronounced to be very kind of that gentleman. *Case dismissed.—Athenæum and Statesman, Jan. 8.*

CELEBRATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY ON THE ATLANTIC.

(*From the Boston Advertiser.*)

The occurrence of the 21st birthday of the Prince of Wales, during the late passage of the steamer *Europa* from Liverpool to Boston, was made the occasion of an interesting celebration by the passengers. Many of the latter were English army and navy officers, on their way to Canada or the West Indies, who would naturally, be unwilling to let such an anniversary pass unnoticed. Captain Moodie, of the *Europa*, presided, and the close of the dinner on the 9th was chosen for the celebration, which was opened, by request, with a sentiment in honour of Queen Victoria from the American passengers. Mr. Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., as their organ, said :

"The American ladies and gentlemen of this boat's company claim the privilege, as they cherish the desire most cordially, to participate in the festivities of this interesting occasion—the majority birthday of the future sovereign of Great Britain. We do not forget—it is too sad a fact ever to be forgotten—that the natural and general good understanding of the two peoples is now sadly and seriously interrupted. But we remember also—and none of us who remember anything can fail to remember this—that the kinship of England and America is deeper than the interests of cotton, broader than the conflicts of parties, and longer, thank God, than the life of slavery. One in origin, one in language, one in religious thought and action, one in the traditions of the past and the hopes of the future, one in pioneership in all that is highest and noblest in modern civilisation, in all that enlarges the comfort and liberty of man as man, in all that elevates the social status and protect the individuality of woman, and in all that illustrates and advances the principle and practice of self-government—these two nations and peoples cannot long or widely be separated in sympathy or in action. But I recognise, also, personal reasons for American respect and honour for the Royal Family of England. We should be false to our boast as the most gallant people of the world did we fail always to see and to say, that while Queen Victoria has occupied the most conspicuous position before the world of any person of her sex, she has also and always illustrated and honoured every virtue of woman-kind—being at the same time the most august of sovereigns and the most womanly of the women! Nor does our cause for honour here rest alone on a sentiment. When the history of the politics of the two countries for the last two years shall be written, it will embrace a fact commanding the gratitude of every American and the pride of every Englishman. I refer to the circumstance that the despatch in which the British ministry, in obedience to the popular feeling, and as they thought to the national honour, proposed to demand redress from the American government in the now famous and once alarming affair of the Trent, was softened in its somewhat curt and harsh tone by order of the Queen, acting under the advice of her always wise and now lamented husband, the late Prince Albert. Thus, it was made easier for the American pride to yield, as it did yield, to the demand, and rescue the world from a war between its two most conspicuous and most intimately associated nations, which as it would have represented no great principle, would have produced only disaster and ruin to civilization. England has many things for which ever to thank that modest and accomplished personage, the late Prince Consort, but among them all there is nothing so great, and noble, and useful as this. And here at least America will ever vie with her in doing honour to his name and family. Thus justifying the sentiment as no cold formality, we propose, with cordial good-will to herself, her family, her people, and especially to you her loyal and right royal subjects here present, "The Health of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland."

The speech and sentiment were received with much enthusiasm, and the Queen's health drank with all the honours. After this.

Rev. Dr. Leitch, President of the University of Queen's College at Kingston, Canada, rose and proposed the health of President Lincoln. In the course of his speech he said—It was not for him to anticipate the issue of the present struggle between the two sections of that country. But this he would say, that he had faith enough in the race to which the Americans belonged in the progress of humanity, and in the Christian faith, to believe, that, though they might have to pass through a baptism of blood, they would yet assert their place among the nations of the world, and fulfil the high missionassigned to them by Providence in advancing the bestinterests of humanity. The American people were in process of solving great social problems, and the nations of the old world were deeply interested in the solution. It would be a great blow to civilisation were this people, who have inherited England's progressiveness and love of liberty, to be prostrated by disaster in their attempts to work out their national destiny. It is the sincere wish of every true Englishman, that the Anglo-Saxon race may, in the new world, achieve results of which the present, stock may be proud. America had already done much for civilization and the advancement of human knowledge. In no country was so much done for the advancement of religion. It is but reasonable to expect that the descendants of the God fearing and earnest men who landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock should inherit the qualities of their pilgrim fathers. The American missions put to shame the richer churches of the old country. Although he disapproved of some parts of the American system of education, yet he would declare, after personal examination of the most famed systems of education in Europe, that in no country has there been manifested so earnest a desire to make all sacrifices to elevate the people by means of education. They had reason to thank Captain Moodie and the Cunard Company for affording such pleasant opportunities to Americans and Englishmen for cultivating one another's acquaintance. They too often formed ideas of one another from the exaggerated pictures of newspapers. The Americans were taught to regard John Bull as a disagreeable, surly, jealous, old gentleman, and the English to look on Jonathan as a forward, pretentious upstart. But meeting daily around that board, and pacing the decks together, they discovered that their American cousins were wonderfully like themselves, and that national peculiarities formed but slight differences compared to the substantial sameness of character. He would always remember with pleasure the delightful intercourse with American citizens in sailing with these ships. If Old John more frequently sailed with Young Jonathan under the general influence of Captain Moodie, most of the present misunderstanding and irritation would be removed.

Mr. Lincoln's health was then drunk with loud cheering.

The toast of the occasion next followed from Captain Kennedy, of the British navy, who, with a fervent prayer for the long continuance of the life and reign of the mother and for an equally honorable and successful career for the son sovereign, proposed—"The health of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales."

At this the loyal English enthusiasm and the American kindly sympathy rose to their highest pitch, and his royal highness was pledged in the most devoted manner.

Mr. Eben. F. Wright, of Boston, proposed the good health of Captain Moodie, the gallant sailor and the accomplished gentleman, to which, after the response of his admiring passengers, he responded in an effective singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Mr. John C. Day, of Hartford, Conn., next, in feeling and apt language, toasted "The Ladies," and they acknowledged the compliment through Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, jun., of Boston.

The singing of "God Save the Queen" by the whole company concluded the exercises, which were throughout of the most pleasant and gratifying character. So far as it was an exchange of good feeling between English and Americans it was a drop of oil upon a troubled sea, but even such small contributions to international peace and good will may not be wholly without usefulness.

(*From the Daily News, Dec. 3.*)

Amidst the many signs, not only of alienated feeling, but of growing bitterness and hostility between the English and American peoples, any incidents that tend to show the irritation is after all only superficial, and that beneath the surface the old bonds of kindredship still unite the two great divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race, are peculiarly welcome. Our columns yesterday contained a striking incident of this kind, which will, we are confident, be regarded by all right-thinking men on both sides of the Atlantic as especially seasonable and gratifying. We refer to the detailed account, extracted from an American newspaper, of the celebration of the Prince of Wales's majority by a mixed assembly of British and American passengers on board the *Europa*, during her recent voyage from Liverpool to Boston. On this occasion the American passengers requested to be allowed to open the proceedings by a toast in honour of Queen Victoria, and they were admirably represented by their spokesman, Mr. Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, Massachusetts. This is not the first occasion on which American citizens have shown their earnest desire to do honour to the Sovereign and Royal Family of these realms. It may be said, indeed, without exaggeration, that they have for years past spontaneously availed themselves of every suitable opportunity for expressing the feelings of respect and admiration they entertain towards the Royal Lady who has for a quarter of a century represented in so exemplary a manner the characteristic institution of this country. All who have carefully noted the public expression of American opinion on this subject, or who have mixed much in American society, can bear witness to the depth and reality of these feelings. With scarcely an exception, all the references to the Royal Family of England in American journals, as well as by American writers and speakers generally, are couched in terms of unaffected admiration and respect. Whenever occasion has offered, our American kinsmen have expressed the same sentiments by their conduct. It is sufficient to refer in illustration to the frank, cordial, and even enthusiastic welcome the Prince of Wales received on his visit to the States two short years ago. The intelligent and voluntary homage thus paid to the office, the person, and character of her Majesty by freemen and republicans is far more significant, is of infinitely higher moral value, than the blind and merely traditional feeling of loyalty that prevails so largely not only in continental states but in our own country. The sentiment which animates the Americans is not the blind adoration of mere rank, wealth, and social splendour, apart from all considerations of public dignity and private character. It is the respect paid by an enlightened and law-abiding community to exalted official station and distinguished individual worth, to the First Magistrate of a free and independent people—the First Lady, the most exemplary wife and mother, in a land distinguished for its social and domestic virtues.

Mr. Samuel Bowles, the representative and spokesman of the American passengers on board the *Europa*, admirably expressed the deeper and more permanent sentiments cherished by his fellow-citizens towards the English people and their Royal Head. His simple, dignified, and profoundly truthful reference to the enduring bonds that unite the two countries, and the large hopes and interests depending on their continued co-operation, are so seasonable at the present juncture, and reflect so completely the feelings and aspirations of all right-minded men in both countries, that it is a public service to reproduce them :—"We do not forget—it is too sad a fact ever to be forgotten—that the natural and general good understanding of the two peoples is now sadly and seriously interrupted. But we remember also—and none of us who remember anything can fail to remember this—that the kinship of England and America is deeper than the interests of cotton, broader than the conflicts of parties, and longer, thank God, than the life of slavery. One in origin, one in language, one in religious thought and action, one in the traditions of the past and the hopes of the future, one in pioneerships in all that is highest and noblest in modern civilization, in all that enlarges the comfort and liberty of man, as man in all that elevates the social status and protects the individuality of woman, and in all that illustrates and advance the principle and practice of self-government—these two nations and peoples cannot long or widely be separated in sympathy or in action." The speaker went on to express, in the style of a genuine American, the grounds of the respect and admiration felt in his own country towards the Queen and Royal Family of England. "But I recognise also personal reasons for American respect and honour for the Royal Family of England. We should be false to our boast as the most gallant people of the world did we fail always to see and to say, that while Queen Victoria has occupied the most conspicuous position before the world of any person of her sex, she has also and always illustrated and honoured every virtue of womankind—being at the same time the most august of sovereigns and the most womanly of women." In further support and justification of the honour in which the Queen is universally held amongst his countrymen, Mr. Bowles goes on to mention a fact which, though no secret, we believe, in this country, is hardly perhaps so widely known or so influential as, for the sake of both nations it ought to be.

Nor does our cause for honour here rest alone on a sentiment. When the history of the politics of the two countries for the last two years shall be written, it will embrace a fact commanding the gratitude of every American and the pride of every Englishman. I refer to the circumstance that the despatch in which the British Ministry, in obedience to the popular feeling, and as they thought to the national honour, proposed to demand redress from the American government in the now famous and once alarming affair of the Trent, was softened in its somewhat curt and harsh tone by order of the Queen, acting under the advice of her always wise and now lamented husband, the late Prince Albert. Thus, it was made easier for the American Pride to yeild, as it did yeild, to the demand, and rescue the world from a war between its two most conspicuous and most intimately associated nations, which, as it would have represented no great principle, would have produced only disaster and ruin to civilization. England has many things for which ever to thank that modest and accomplished personage the late Prince Consort, but among them all there is nothing so great, and noble, and useful as this. And here at least America will ever vie with her in doing honour to his name and family.

It would be difficult to imagine a more truly royal and Queenlike act—a nobler manifestation of Imperial wisdom and goodness, than the one here referred to. The Sovereign interposed to soothe as far as possible exasperated international feeling, and to prevent the useless effusion of blood. Had the high feeling and the sense of public duty, which in this instance animated the Highest Lady in the land, been shared by the upper classes of her subjects, we should have been spared some of the most humiliating and disastrous exhibitions of sectional jealousy and hatred that have disgraced this country for many a year. Unhappily that supreme crisis in our recent history was marked by an unexampled outbreak of aristocratic prejudice, violence, and passion. Certain sections of the upper classes, and their organs in the press, did their utmost to exasperate the excited feeling of the nation, and provoke a war. For this purpose they indulged in unmeasured abuse of the American Government, and malignant misrepresentations of the American people. The attempt was fortunately defeated by the good sense of the nation and the prudence of its sovereign, but the injurious effects resulting from it have not yet passed away. The defeated faction still pursue, as opportunity offers, the same course of wilful misrepresentation, from the same motives and with the same objects. But it is well the American people should know, as they are beginning to understand, that this policy of violence and passion receives no countenance or support either from the Royal Head of the nation, or from the great mass of her sober-minded, industrious, and suffering subjects. Whatever may be the case with other classes, the two extremes of the nation, the Royal Head and the suffering members of the community, are at least agreed in their desire and determination to maintain friendly relations with the American people in the time of their terrible national trial, and preserve a good understanding between the two countries. This may well be taken by right-thinking Americans as a set-off against the systematic efforts of some journals on this side of the Atlantic to embitter the temporary feeling of alienation in both countries, to sow the seeds of hopeless dissension, and produce lasting hatred between the two great divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race. On the other hand, we may fairly accept the expression of the deeper and more permanent friendly feeling cherished by Americans towards this country, as a set-off against the same sort of malevolent attempt on the other side of the Atlantic. During the last two years there have been honest misunderstandings between the two peoples, and justifiable causes of mutual complaint. But where there is honesty of intention, and a really cordial feeling, such grounds of difference are soon adjusted. It is wilful, deliberate, and systematic misinterpretation that creates so much animosity, and produces such intense bitterness of feeling, and in this respect the leading journals on both sides of the Atlantic are about on a par. It is hardly surprising that what is written here by aristocratic organs in league on the Slave Power, should sometimes be mistaken on the other side of the Atlantic for the expression of public opinion, and produce for the moment a feeling of intense exasperation against this country. An instance of this may be found in the American news this morning, in the shape of an extract from the *New York Times*. Such violent expressions reflect a feeling which, though natural enough, is essentially superficial and transitory. The deeper, more permanent and enlightened sentiment of Americans towards this country finds expression in such friendly and dignified words as were spoken on board the *Europa* at the celebration of the Prince of Wale's birthday.

Business Announcements.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY SELLING OFF, MRS. McAULEY begs to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that on account of her having to change her residence she is selling off her stock of Millinery at reduced prices.

No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.
No. 1, Church Gate Street

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, Leadenhall Street, London.—JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.—Established 1843.—The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office by first class Steamers.

T. BLACK, Bombay.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, London.

POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS, & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

FOR SALE.

The Stock in Trade of Messrs. PAGE & Co., Undertakers, for particulars, apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Patent perfect folding Bedstead, Do. Chairs fitted with strong canvas.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Stair cases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Rich Gold Cravat Rings and Pins.
Bronzed Argand Lamps of 1, 2, 3, and 4 Lights, by A. J. Nash & Co. of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services for 12.
Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per doz. Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's Hair Wash.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th January 1863.

Auction Announcements.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 15th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Musjid Bunder, on account of the concerned, the following Sugar imported per ship *Iskendershaw* from China in salt water damaged state, viz. :

[HAN]
NFSS 1 = 139 Bags soft sugar.
HAN
,, ,, = 141 Do do. do.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, a few Bales of Twists, a Case of Ruled Account Books, &c.

A second-hand Sextant with stand in Box complete, with four Telescopes, by Troughton and Sim, London. Also an Artificial Horizon and a Quicksilver Bottle.

AT 1 P.M.

A serviceable light Phaeton with Shaftpole, leather Apron, and Glass Shutters.
1 English-built Brougham.
1 Serviceable Flea-bitten Grey Arab Saddle Horse.
1 Chestnut do., and any other Carriages and Horses offering.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at the Kussara Railway Station at 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 19th instant.

The Materials of THREE SHEDS now standing in the THULL GHAUT that were used for Horses, viz., one at Egutpoora, one at the Toll House, and one at Kussara, as well as some Iron Tanks, Water Casks, and Gram Chests.

The Sheds will each be sold as they stand, and the materials forming the same will be required to be cleared from the present sites in one week from the day of sale.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 10th Jan. 1863.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Railway Station, Boree Bunder, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 12 noon, the following stock of Vehicles and Sundries :—

A Dog Cart, parts of Phætons, Bullock Garries, Luggage Carts, spare Carriage Wheels, empty Casks, Stands for Casks, Tin Lanterns, Iron Hoops, Buckets, Ropes, a lot of Bones, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT CHOWPATTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at "Chowpatty House" Chowpatty, the Handsome and Modern Household Furniture Plate, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of NELSON HOWARD, Esq. the same consist of a set of Glass Ware, a handsome white, blue and gilt Dinner Set, a white and gilt Breakfast do., a green and gilt flowered dessert do., a set of Plated Dish Covers, containing six pairs of Hotwater Curry Dishes, Plated, Cruet and Pickle Stand, Bread Basket, Butter Pot, Table, Piano and Chamber Candlesticks, a set of Silver Spoons and Forks for 6 persons, elegantly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Dining, Camp, Card, Pier, and the Writing Tables, Sofa and Reclining Couches, Easy, Prediou, Arm and Drawing Room Chairs, Tea Poys, Side Boards, Screens, Celleret, Four Post Bedstead, Wardrobe, Cloth Press, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glass, Camphorwood Trunk and Desk, a Mahogany Square Piano by Broadwood and Son, a three light Plated Hanging Argand Lamp, handsome Brussel and other Carpets, Vases and Table Ornaments, China Cup-boards, a number of Engravings in Gilt and Maple Frames, Plated and Bronzed Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Cutlery, Books, Wines, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, Plants, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome English-built four-seated open Carriage, by Jones of Southampton, with a pair of fast-trotting Grey and Flea-bitten Grey Arab Horses and Plated-mounted Harness.

An excellent Pallinquin Shigram, nearly new, with Lamps, Shaft and Cushions.

2 Sets of Plated-mounted double and Black-mounted single Harness.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Saturday next, the 17th instant.

WANTED.—A Furnished or Unfurnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, or Breach Candy, or Mazagon. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Serviceable Flea-bitten Grey Arab Saddle Horse. Price Rs. 350.

A Chestnut Arab Saddle Horse. Price Rs. 200.

A handsome English built Barouche nearly new, with a pair of Chesnut young Horses, and Harness. Price Rs. 3,000.

A first-rate English-built perfectly new and very light Dog Cart with cloth lining, Diamond Leather Apron, Patent Leather Dash, Plated-mounted Lamps and Wheel Key complete. Price moderate.

Dovetailed Bats, at Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-12 each.

Alsopp's Bombay-bottled Beer, in quarts, in sound condition at Rs. 3½ per dozen, Cash.

ENGLISH BOUND ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 quires each.
Half-bound Foolscap and Demy Folio.
Calf-bound single and double ruled Cash Books 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf-bound Ledgers with Index 5 and 6 quires each.
Letter Copying Books with Index.
Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th Jan. 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 ,, ,, Longcloths.
600 ,, ,, Madapollams.
800 ,, ,, Jacconets.
500 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
12 Cases 1 and 8 days' American Clocks.
4 ,, do. do. with Alarms.
J. F. & Co.—10 Chests damaged Black Tea.
On account of Aba Jacob the first purchaser, by order of Mungeesh Paddoorung, Esq.
A. J.—168 Casks each containing 50 cultivating shovels—Square tang to fasten each shovel stamped M.J. weight 9 tons 19 cwt. 3 qr. 4 lbs.
174 Casks each 50 cultivating shovels flat tang stamped MJ. weight 10 tons 3 qr. 18 lbs.

An Invoice of Glass and Earthenware the former comprises, quart, pint and ½ pint Tumblers, Sodawater do., Handle Cans, quart and pint, Decanters, blue Finger Basins, Sugar and Butter Pots, Round Plates, and Dishes Amber Plates, Fine Cut Wine, Claret, Lequeur Champaign, Jelly and Custard Glasses, Goglets, Crafts with tops, Knife rests, the latter comprises Painted Bowls, Breakfast Tea and Coffee Cups, and Saucers, White Chamber Painted Basins, Desserts and Table Plates.

SALE OF NEW BOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of First-Class Books on Literature, Science, and Art.

Farrar's Eric; or Little by Little, Farrar's Julian Home; or, Recollections of College Life, Scott's (Sir Walter) Tales of a Grandfather, many fine plates, Wood-ranger (The), by Captain Mayne Reid, War Trial, by Captain Mayne Reid, Phillip's Records of Mining and Metallurgy, a work suitable for Gold Seekers, Castle of Otranto, Familiar Fables, superbly illustrated, Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, Paul Periwinkle; or, the Pressgang, Book (The) of Beauty; or, Portraits of the Female Aristocracy, Book of Battle Songs, Book of Highland Minstrelcy, British Birds, Dreamland, by Mary Elizabeth, Goldsmith's Complete Poetical Works, with beautiful illustrations, Spain and Portugal, Hogg's Vegetable Kingdom, History of Russia from the Earliest Time, Book of French Songs, Burke (Right Hon. Edmund), Life and Character, Jameson's Essays on Art, Literature, and Social Morals, Neptune (The Planet), Knight's (Chas.) Pictorial Gallery of Arts, Ragonot's Vocabulaire Symbolique, Ridpath's Border History of Scotland; Rochette's Lectures on Ancient Art, Salvator Rosa, by Lady Morgan, Sinnett's Hunters and Fishers, Sinnett's Herdsmen and Tillers. Tasso and Leonora, Quin's Library Historical Atlas, in a series of coloured Maps of the World, Chorley (Henry F.), Authors of England, Book of Nature, Baird's Dictionary of Natural History, Bryce's (Dr.), Brougham's (Lord) Lives of British Statesmen, Burlow (Professor) and Babbage, Encyclopædia of Arts, Cowper's Poetical Works Child's (Mrs. Biographies of Good Wives, Cyclopædia of Universal Biography; Men of all Times and Nations, Curiosities of Biography, Campbell's Lives of the British Admirals, Portable Commentary, Portable Commentary, Analytical Bible, Landscape Painters of England: Stratford Shakspere, Bowdler's Family Edition of the Words of Shakspere, Wittich's Curiosities of Physical Geography; History of Greece, Roman Empire, Roman Empire, Ottoman Empire, Encyclopædia of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Encyclopædia of Nat. History, Encyclopædia of Mental Philosophy, Useful Information for Sailors, Encyclopædia of Mathematical Science, Proctor's (Colonel), Shakspere's Complete Works, Thomson's Dictionary of Domestic Medicine and Surgery, Thomson's Dictionary, of Chemistry, Canning (Right Hon.), Life and Character, Arabian Nights' Entertainments, Baron Gros' Embassy to China, Scripture Readings for Young People, Johnson's Architecture Young Ben Franklin, Mackey's Lexicon of Freemasonry, Contemporary Biography, Domestic Economy, An Englishman's Travels in America, Ancient History, Arts Hints, by J. J. Jarvess, Aubrey Conyers, a Tale, by Miss Steuart, Baxter's (John A.) Church History of England, Conquest of Canada, Birthland of St. Paul, Bowring's Decimal System, Bradley, System of Practical Geography, Brougham's (Lord) History of the British Constitution, King Arthur, The Emigrant Churchman, by Christmas (Author of "The Phantom World"), Davy's (Sir Humphrey), The Englishwoman in Russia, History of Gustavus, History of the Ceristian Church, Hough's (Rev. Jas.) History of Christianity, History of the Sandwich Islands, History of Kians, Low's Enquiry into the Simple Bodies of Chemistry, Martell's Naval Officer's Guide, Hungary and Transylvania, Miss Pardoe's Pilgrimage in Paris, Wanderings in the Pyrenees, India in Greece; Our Indian Army, Red Brick House, Rogers' Treatise on Iron Metallurgy, Watts' Lyric Poems, A Winter in Spitzbergen, London Labour and the London Poor.

Catalogues are ready, may be had an application and the Books will be on view from Saturday of the 17th instant.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE AND SHOP FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his shop, No. 24, Calbadavi, the stock in trade and shop furniture of Cowasjee Eduljee, Europe shopkeeper, closing up his business, the same comprises Beer, Porter, Brandy, Sherry, Port, Liquor, Cherry Brandy, Old Tom, Oilmanstores, Provision, Cutlery, Toys, Perfumery, several other Sundry Europe Articles, Tables, Counters, Show Cases, &c. &c.

The above will be on view from Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Upna Cottage, on the Parell Road, the Household Furniture, Platedware, Glass and Crockery, &c. &c., of W. WALKER, Esq., the same comprises Pier, Sofa, Round, Card, and Dining Tables, Easy, Prediou, Rocking, Drawing Room and Arm Chairs, Four-post Bedstead, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Teapoys, Clothes and Gown Presses, Camp Cots, Chest of Drawers, Screens, Dressing and Bath Room Furniture, Sideboard, good Engravings, in Frames, Lamps, Table Ornaments, a Mohagany Square Pianoforte, Cookroom and Dispense Furniture, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Wednesday, the 28th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 15th January 1863.

ROSSELET & Co.—Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

Rosselet & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., ON THE MARINE LINES; ESPLANADE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co will submit to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the property of Major J. THACKER, Bombay Staff Corps, (proceeding to England), the same consists of Cut Glassware, Gilt, Dinner, and Tea Sets, Hotwater, and Vegetable Dishes, Single, and Chamber Candlesticks, Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Salver, Bottle Stands, Box of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, with mother-o'pearl handles, Revolver, Clock, Cutlery, &c., Dining and Camp Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Easy, and Prediou Chairs, Carpets, Circular Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Teapoys, Work Table, What-not, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, Camp, and Child's Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Cow and Calf.
1 Buffalow Cow and Calf.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Thursday, the 15th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few dozens Bass's Pale Ale, bottled by E. & G. Hebbert, of London.

One Silver Double Case Hunting Watch, by A. B. Savory & Sons, London.

Few Rolls of English Brussels Carpet.

Oval Mirrois, in rich Gilt Frames.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th Jan., 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, OIL PAINTINGS, TOYS, &c. &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Goods, viz. :—

1 Case—1 Large Oil Painting of the late Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart., in handsome Gilt Frames.
1 Ditto Ditto of the present Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart., in ditto ditto.
1 Ditto Ditto of an Indian Woman, in ditto. ditto.
1 Case—Fancy Goods comprising two small Seraphins, a few New Pattern Toilet Glasses with Mirrors attached, Carpet and Leather Bags, Travelling Bags with Trunks attached, Portable Writing Cases, Childrens Chairs and Washing Tables, Powder Horns and Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Childrens Toys, in great variety.
1 Case—Musical Instruments, comprising large and small Accordions Bugles, Trumpets, Highland Pipes, Boxes of Glass Music, &c. &c.
1 Case—67 Dozen Glass Inkstands with Ink.
1 Case—2 Dozen Black Calf Skins.
1 Case—17½ Dozen different colored Calf Skins, suitable for Boots, Shoes, and Linings, &c. &c.
1 Case—5½ Dozen Calf Skins.
1 Case—9 Pieces of different Leathers.
1 Case—Stationery, Indian Rubber Toys, Dolls, Balls, &c.
1 Case—Engravings and Oil Paintings.
2 Cases—Eau de Cologne.
1 Case—4½ Dozen Ditto, in large bottles, of the 1st quality.
1 Case—Lavendar.
1 Case—Cigar Cases.
1 Case—Assorted Scents.

A few samples of Hardware and Cutlery, consisting of Penknives, Scissors, Cork Screws, Cupboards, Doors, and Chest Locks, Screws Plates and Wrenches, Sets of Braces, Saws, Hammers, &c. &c.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 19th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the Sundry Effects of the late Conductor JOHN SCOTT, of the Ordnance Department.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES AND HORSE, AT FOX HALL, BYCULLA.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 20th instant, at his Residence, Fox Hall, Byculla, a portion of the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass-and Porcelane Ware, &c. &c., the property of Doctor W. THOM, changing his residence, comprising, Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner Breakfast and Dessert Services, two Pairs Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, Venison Dish and Soup Tureen, handsomely carved, Blackwood Furniture, viz., Round, Dining, Sofa and other Tables, Drawing Room and Cleopatra Couches, Drawing Room, Easy, Prediou, China Lacquered and other Chairs, Tea Poys, Book Stand, Side Board, a large and handsomely carved Blackwood Bedstead with English Springs and Horse-hair Matrasses, Feather Pillows, and Curtain complete, Dress and Washing Tables, Dressing Glass, Single and 3 hanging Argand Lamps, Carpets, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Sundries.

AT 1 P. M.

A London Built Brougham, an open single-seated Phaeton, by Lawrie and Marner, with Glass Monsoon Shutters, a Shigram with Horse. The property will be on view from 3 days previous to the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A fast trotting Chesnut Arab Colt, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, goes in Buggy and Shigram, may be seen on one day previous notice.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 15th January 1862.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
28, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "ORISSA."

African Hunting from Natal to the Zembesi, including Lake Ngami, the Kalahari Desert, &c. From 1852 to 1860. By W. C. Baldwin, Esq., F.R.G.S. With illustrations by Jas. Wolf and J. B. Zwecker ... Rs.	15	12
The Poetical Works of Lord Byron. (Murray's complete edition)	4	8
Lives made sublime by faith and works. By author of "Doing Good," &c.	2	12
A Tale of Two Cities. By Dickens. Illustrated by H. K. Browne	5	12
Davenport Dunn. 2 vols. By C. Lever. Illustrated by Phiz	6	0
The O'Donoghue. By C. Lever	1	8
Fifty Celebrated Men: their lives and trials, &c. Illustrated	2	12
Household Tales and Popular Stories, &c. Illustrated	2	12
Two Friends. By author of "The Patience of Hope."	2	12
The Channings. By Mrs. Henry Wood	4	8
Notes in Mexico in 1861 and 1862; politically and socially considered. By C. Lempriere, D.C.L.	9	0
Aids to Prayer	1	4
The Virginians; a tale of the last century. By Thackeray	5	4
Memorable Battles in English History,—where fought, why fought, and their results, &c. &c. By W. H. D. Adams	5	12
Ministering Men; or, Heroes of Missionary Enterprize, &c. By Revd. J. Gardner, A.M., M.D.	2	12
Joyful Sunday Stories; or tales explanatory of the Lord's Prayer. By F. U. Cousens	2	0
Kingston's Annual for Boys, 1863	3	12
The Sunday Evening Book	1	4
Ruth and her Friends	2	12
The Heroes; or Greek Fairy Tales for my Children	2	12
Agnes Hopetoun's Schools and Holidays	2	12
Through Algeria. By author of "Life in Tuscany"	8	0
First Steps in Life, &c. By Mrs. Geldart	3	12
The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World. By G. Rawlinson, M.A. Vol. I.	11	4
Early English Poems, Chaucer to Pope, chiefly unabridged. Handsomely bound, and profusely illustrated	15	12
Four Years in British Columbia and Vancouver Island, &c. &c. By Commander R. C. Mayne, R.N. With Map and illustrations	12	0
Journal of a Political Mission in Affghanistan in 1857, under Colonel Lumsden; with an account of the Country and People. By H. W. Bellew, Medical Officer to the Mission. With 8 illustrations	12	0
Flindersland and Sturtland; or the inside and outside of Austraia. 2 vols. By W. R. H. Jessop, M.A.	15	12
Speaking to the Heart; or, Sermons for the People. By Dr. Thos. Guthrie	2	12
De Quincey's Works, Vol. 11.—Coleridge and Opium Eating, Hebrew Lady, &c. &c.	3	4
Bible Narratives suitable for Young Children. Old Testament. By Caroline Hadley	2	12
Tuflongbro's Journey in search of Ogres, &c. By H. Lee	2	12
Children's Sayings; or early life at home. By C. Hadley	2	0
Problems in Human Nature. By author of 'Morning Clouds' &c.	3	12
Dialogues between a Clergyman and a Layman on Family Worship. By Revd. F. D. Maurice	4	8
The Book and the Life, 4 Sermons, by Dr. C. J. Vaughan	2	12
The Mill on the Floss. By G. Eliot	4	8
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book, 1863	4	8
Punch's Pocket Book, 1863	2	0
The last day of Our Lord's Passion. By Revd. W. Hanna	3	12
The Boys' and Girls' Illustrated Gift Book, 250 cuts	3	12
Boy's Own Magazine, Vol. 8. July to Dec. '62	2	4
Tom Cringle's Log. By M. Scott Illustrated	4	0
Ditto, not illustrated	3	0
Days of Old; three stories from old English history	2	12
Booth's Manual on Law of Wills, &c.	2	0
The Settler's Guide to the Cape of Good Hope and Colony of Natal	2	12
Prayers for Social and Family Worship. *Church of Scotland*	1	8
Malton's Company and Battalion Drill, illustrated	9	0
Kenilworth. By Sir W. Scott	0	12
The Lady of the Pearls. By A. Dumas the Younger	1	2
Forbes's Hindoostanee Manual	2	12
Chase's Landscape Painting. Edited by Revd J. Harris	0	12
Psalms of David, in metre. Scotch version, Morocco bound	3	0
Younghusband's Handbook for Field Service	5	12
Pipon's Manual of Military Law	2	12
Dietrichsen and Hannay's Royal Almanac 1863	0	8
Illustrated London Almanac 1863	0	12
Handbook of Alphabets and Ornaments	0	12
Manual of Field Gun Drill and the Armstrong Field Gun. By T. L. I.	1	4
Malton's Drill Manual for Covering Sergeants	1	4
——— Company Manœuvres	0	12
——— A B C of Skirmishing	0	12
Lover's He would be a gentleman	1	8
——— Legends and Stories of Ireland	1	8
Venetia. By B. Disraeli	0	12
Rattlin the Reefer. By Marryat	0	12
Kindness in Women. By T. H. Bayly	0	12
Revelations of a Sly Parrot	1	8
Handy Andy. By S. Lover	1	8
Something to Laugh at	0	12
The Loves of Tom Tucker and Little-Bo-Peep	2	0
Christy Minstrels' Songs. Pocket Edn.	0	8
Cameron's Selection of Violin Music. 233 tunes	0	12
Eighty-four Duets, music only, for violin, flute, accordion, or any treble instrument	0	12
Forty, Sets of Quadrilles, ditto ditto.	0	12
Boosey's 200 popular songs, and dances for the german concertina	1	2
The Churchman's Almanac 1863	0	2
Nursery Fun: little folks' picture book. By C. Bennett.	2	0
Letts's No. 35 Scribbling Diary 1863, interleaved with blotting paper	1	4
Chambers's Ornamental Copy Book	0	6

PLAY BOOKS, 8 *annas each*.—How's your uncle? That affair at Pinchley. Cinderella burlesque. Esmeralda; or the deformed of Notre Dame. The flowers of the forest. The yellow dwarf. A wicked wife. Temptation; or the fatal brand. Unwarrantable intrusion. The loan of a lover. The larboard fin. Phenomenon in a smock frock. The sea Amateurs and actors. Teddy Roe. The hut of the red mountain; or thirty years of a gambler's life. The bell-ringer of St. Paul's. The governor's wife. The dumb maid of Genoa; or the bandit merchant. Catching a mermaid. Still waters run deep. No!! My wife's second floor. The last nail; or the drunkard's doom.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Quarts, and BARCLAY'S BROWN STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, both bottled by *J. J. Stone & Co.*, for sale. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, Trueman and Hanbury's ALE and PORTER in Pints and Quarts. Also a few cases of Cliquot's celebrated CHAMPAIGN in Quarts.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Consignment of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases :

Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.

Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs SWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle	in Cases of 1	Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—Per Ships *Caledonian* and *Sea Horse*. Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints. Tennent's Porter in quarts and pints, in magnificent condition. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India*.—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Paraffin Candles. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana*.

The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.

NEW ARRIVALS.

MESSRS. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS have the pleasure to announce new arrivals per *Cospatrick* and *Brandon*, direct from London. Besides other Stores, all choice and fresh, too numerous to mention in an Advertisement, Champagne, of the first quality in Quarts and Pints, from L. M. Canneaux and Son, of Reims, and London.

Hock and Moselle, very superior, also in Quarts and Pints, from ditto and Burgeff and Sons.

Hams, of various sizes in tin, and canvas.

Cheeses in tin and bladder. Orders for any quantity will be attended to.

Bacon in tin of much excellence, &c.

Messrs. J. E.'s SONS have always on hand Messrs. Chillingworth's Pale and Golden Sherries and Port; also Messrs. Graham's Port Wine, which they can highly recommend. Any orders will be thankfully received, and they beg to assure their friends and the public, that they will receive prompt and careful attention.

No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. White do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
Brown do. Yellow do.		,,	,, 22
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 18
CLARET—			
Chatoux Margaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A. DePaul	Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. ...A. DePaul	Pints	,,	,, 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet	Quarts	,,	,, 36
Do. ... do.	Pints	,,	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dember & Jordan Coblentz Rhine...	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSSELE do.	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,, 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		,,	,, 18
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 40
CHERRY BRANDY		,,	,, 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,
do.	Julies Robins (30 years old)	,,	,, 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	,,	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	,,	,,
Do.	Hollands in cases	,,	,,
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	,,	,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India*, *Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—

BALL DRESSES, in *Tulle*, *Lace*, *Blonde*, *Tarlaton*, *Silk*, &c. &c.
CHINEE Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses*."
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barège Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organde Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
White Brilliants and Dorias for Morning Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jacconets for Morning Dresses.
Mouseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Tarlatons.
Coloured Mohair Dresses and *Burnous to match.*
Chinée Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls.*
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls.*
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks.*
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and *Hoods for Infants.*
Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c. &c.
Plain and *Figured Crinoline Bonnets.*
Embroidered French Cambric Lace *Handkerchiefs.*
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets, *Collar* and *Sleeves.*
Black and White Maltese *real Lace Lappets.*
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls.*
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets.*
Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles.*
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces.*
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Chimisettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks.*
Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets.*
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jacconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Frilling for *Children's Dresses.*
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "*Flowers.*"
Boys' and *Girls' Hats*, in great variety.
Wreaths and *Head Dresses* of the *Latest Fashions.*
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses.*
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
Colored Gimps.

FOR WEDDINGS.

Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths.*
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

FOR MOURNING.

Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barège.
Black Glacé Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses.
White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Flowers.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.

Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

Business Announcements.

STRANGERS going to GAYNOR'S HOTEL should order the Buggy-walla to drive to the Police Office, Fort, which is close to.

Charge, Rs. 65 per month,
including plunge and shower Baths, as also morning Papers.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 3 Medow Street, Fort.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, MILLINER, No. 20 MEDOW STREET, FORT.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received a fresh Consignment of Fancy Millinery ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., also a few Casks of Bass and Co.'s double labled Beer, at Rs. 6 per dozen, justlanded from the ship *Flying Venus*.

TO ARCHITECTS.—Designs are invited for a Town Hall, which it is proposed to erect at Kurrachee, to be called the "Frere Hall."

A premium of Fifty pounds will be given for the selected design, which is to become the property of the Committee.

A plan of the site and particulars as to proposed out-lay and accommodation required may be had on application to the "Joint Secretaries, Frere Hall Committee, Kurrachee," to whom designs to be sent. Carriage paid on or before 30th April, 1863.

Due care shall be taken in returning the rejected designs to their owners, but the Committee cannot be responsible for loss or damage to them in transit.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT N[illegible]VELTY.—Received from Messrs. CROSSE [illegible] BLACKWELL, a few MUTTON HAMS.

Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Ove[illegible] Mail.—PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED [illegible] RATE OF SILVER.

PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN TILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCHMAKERS, 3, Medow Street.—A new and fresh supply of handsome Jewellery and Watches, received per last Mail.

Also, nice Ladies' Companions, in Russia leather.
Gentlemen's Travelling and Dressing Cases, of the latest pattern.
Opera Glasses, of every kind and description.
Beautiful Mechanical Toys.
Cigar Cases.
A nice assortment of French Novels and Stationery, always on hand.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
,, do. do. Balmoral Boots.
,, do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
,, do. French Calf Walking do.
,, Shooting Boots with hooks
,, French Calf Oxford Shoes.
,, Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
,, Bronze Kid do. do. do.
,, Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

Insurances, &c.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858 ....£196,148
Do. do. 1859 228,314
Do. do. 1860 262,977
Do. do. 1861 292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON AND EDINBURGH.—ESTABLISHED 1809.—Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 *Sterling*.—ACCUMULATED AND INVESTED FUNDS £1,374,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN LONDON.
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John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)
Deputy Chairman.
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Secretary.
F. W. Lance.
Foreign Superintendent.
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General Manager.
David Smith.

LONDON OFFICES: 58, THREADNEEDLE STREET; & 4 NEW BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, E. C.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company insures against Fire nearly every description of Property in all parts of the world, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to each risk.

Insurances of Seven Years charged for Six only.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

As an instance of the standing of the Company, it may be mentioned that the sum of £1,374,000 is now accumulated, and invested in Government and other securities.

The undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents, and are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
W. NICOL & Co.

Insurances, &c.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office—78 & 74, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.
Liverpool Office—WATER STREET.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE)
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Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Alderman Dakin, (Messrs. Dakin Brothers, London.)
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Lightly Simson, Esq., Chairman of the East Anglian Railway Company, London.
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant, London.
General Manager—W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.
Bankers.
[illegible] Bank of Liverpool.
[illegible]
INVESTED CAPITAL, £670,000, [illegible]
BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.
Directors.
William H. Smoult, Esq. George Brown, Esq.
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C. S. Hoggs, Esq.
Local Director at Allahabad—Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
Auditors.
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Physician—Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.
Treasurers. *Solicitors.*
Bank of Bengal. Messrs. Frith & Sandes.
Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. Braddon and Co.
Madras Agents. *Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
Andrew Hay, Esq. J. Somerville, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq. T. F. Gray, Esq.
W. B. Tristram, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1861 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation :—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium Payable after deduction.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	May 1857	10,000	420	189 0 0	231 0 0
30	,,	10,000	480	216 0 0	264 0 0
40	,,	10,000	599	265 8 0	324 8 0
50	,,	10,000	740	333 0 0	407 0 0
60	,,	10,000	1,030	463 8 0	566 8 0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between he Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.
Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1860.

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